INSURANCE.
The Cotton Association has not lagged behind.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZSHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913. REGD. NO. B 1065.

VOL. XVII NO. 135---- BOMBAY SATURDAY JUNE 8 1929 ONE ANNA

INSURANCE.
But Cotton Merchants can do a lot to help Indian Insurance Companies.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE NATIONAL CONGRESS

CAPT. WEDGEWOOD BENN FOR INDIA OFFICE

MR. MACDONALD'S NEW CABINET

Mr. Henderson Gets Foreign Portfolio

LANSBURY & MOSLEY FIND PLACE IN GOVT.

Lord Olivier & Col Wedgwood Left out

—:o:—

LONDON, June 7.

The following official announce ment is made of the personnel of the new Government:—

Mr. RAMSAY MACDONALD: Prime Minister.
Mr. PHILIP SNOWDEN: Chan cellor of Exchequer.
Mr. ARTHUR HENDERSON: Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.
Mr. J. H. THOMAS: Lord Privy Seal.
Mr. SIDNEY WEBB: Secretary of State for Dominions and Colonies.
Lord PARMOOR: President of Council.
Sir JOHN SANKEY: Lord Cha ncellor.
Mr. J. R. CLYNES: Secretary of State for Home Affairs.
Captain WEDGWOOD BENN: Secretary of State for India.
Lord THOMSON: Secretary of State for Air.
Mr. TOM SHAW: Secretary of State for War.
Mr. ARTHUR GREENWOOD: Minister of Health.
Miss MARGARET BONDFIEL D: Minister of Labour.
Mr. NOEL BUXTON: Minister of Agriculture.
Sir CHARLES TREVELYAN: President of Board of Education.
Mr. WILLIAM GRAHAM: Pre sident of Board of Trade.
Mr. A. V. ALEXANDER: First Lord of Admiralty.
Mr. W. ADAMSON: Secretary for Scotland.
Mr. GEORGE LANSBURY: Co mmissioner of Works.
Sir OSWALD MOSLEY: Chan cellor of Duchy of Lancster.
Mr. W. JOWITT: Attorney General.
Mr. J. B. MELVILLE: Solici tor-General.
Mr. F. O. ROBERTS: Minister of Pensions.
Mr. HERBERT MORRISON: Minister of Transport.
Mr. TOM JOHNSTON: Parlia mentary Under-Secretary for Scotland.
Mr. H. B. LEES-SMITH: Post master-General;
Lord ARNOLD: Paymaster- General.

—:o:—

"MAC" ON HIS "UNFORTUNATE LOT"

—:o:—

LONDON, June 7.

In bidding adieu to journalistic life on his assumption of Premiership for second time Mr. Ramsay MacDonald devotes his last contribution to the Press on "the lot of Unfortunate Cabinet-Maker."

Contributing to the columns of the Glasgow Socialist weekly, "Forward", Mr. MacDonald says that there is a great need to ask for sympathy with the lot of a person who has to play the role of the Cabinet-maker. Every Cabinet-maker must necessarily, says Mr. MacDonald, be bad Cabinet-maker because no Cabinet-maked can find office for all talents that he would like to recognise by offering office, but for which no vacancy can be found. He pleads for the sympathetic judgment of all critics and concludes by saying "Young must have room."—Free Press Beam Service.

DOMINIONS SECRETARY-SHIP

—:o:—

TOM JOHNSTON'S NAME MENTIONED

LONDON, June 7.

The name of Tom Johnston who was most active in recent Colonial debates in the House of Commons, is now mentioned in connection with the Secretaryship for the Dominions or Colonies.

It is practically certain that Mr. Vernon Hartshorn will not be in the Cabinet as the whole of his time will be occupied with the Simon Commission during the next few months.—Reuter.

Earlier

MR. THOMAS, CHIEF OF ECONOMIC GENERAL STAFF

—:o:—

TACKLING UNEMPLOYMENT "IN WHOLE-HEARTED FASHION"

LONDON, June 6.

Mr. J. H. Thomas, in an interview, confirmed that he will be Minister in charge of Unemployment.

Mr. Thomas will be Chairman of what Mr. MacDonald recently described as the Government's "Economic General Staff" consisting of Ministers in charge of departments like health, transport, trade and office of works. Mr. Thomas interviewed said that he had undertaken the appointment because the Prime Minister and his colleagues felt that unemployment was the most responsible task of Government. Mr. Thomas added that he was aware of the difficulties, and he intended to tackle them in a whole-hearted fashion.

RAILWAY RE-ORGANISATION.

The plans of Mr. Thomas to solve the unemployment problem which have been foreshadowed include railway reorganisation and development as also the revival of the Trade Facilities Act to enable railway companies to undertake electri-

(Continued on page 10).

OUT OF TOUCH WITH HIS PARTY

—:o:—

Mr. Kelkar on Pandit Nehru's Dictatorial Attitude

POONA, June 6.

Mr. N. C. Kelkar, M.L.A., who has just returned from a long tour, gave to a representative of the Associated Press his views on the resolution of the Congress Working Committee, calling upon the members of the Congress parties in the Legislatures to abstain from attendance.

Mr. Kelkar said it was almost impossible for him to condemn it in adequately strong words. He ouly regretted that Pandit Nehru was simply debasing and abusing the dictatorial power he had secured in the inner counsels of the Congress.

OUT OF TOUCH WITH PARTY.

"I am sure", Mr. Kelkar said, "there will be a strong protest against this barren and dramatic stunt of Pandit Nehru even from the more prominent and loyal members of the Congress parties in the Legislatures." Perhaps latterly he has ceased to keep himself intimately in touch either with the business of the Assembly or the sentiments of his own party.

The resolution of the Working Committee is simply suicidal, when we remember that a number of important and contested official as well as non-official measures are now before the Legislatures, and nothing would be more mischievous than to call upon the Congress Party members to absent themselves from the Councils, and weaken the popular party at this juncture. The Congress parties have already made themselves sufficiently ridiculous by their illogical, inconsistent and unprincipled walk-outs and walk-ins. "I fail to see what charm or magic there is in creating a small void in one part of the Council Chamber, when the Government would be only glad to get their business through the Legislatures / without effective opposition."—A. P.

WATER SCARCITY IN ALLAHABAD

—:o:—

SIR T. SAPRU'S THREAT TO MUNICIPALITY

ALLAHABAD, June 7.

Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru has wired to the Minister, Local Self-Government, complaining of the terrible scarcity of water in Allahabad and requesting the Government to take action against the Municipal Board by dissolving or superseding it or fixing a period for the performance of statutory duty in respect of the supply of water.—A. P.

THE OAKS

—:o:—

Penny-Come-Quick Wins the Race

LONDON, June 7.

At Epsom to-day the Oak Stakes (distance a mile and a half) resulted as follows:—

PENNY-COME-QUICK 1
GOLDEN SILENCE 2
SISTER ANNE 3

—Reuter.

PERSO-CZECHO SLOVAKIAN TREATY

—:o:—

RATIFIED BY MEDJLISS

LONDON, June 7.

Teheran.—The Medjliss has ratified the treaty between Persia and Czecho-Slovakia. The Medjliss has also approved of the engagement of four Chinese tea experts for Persia.—Reuter.

QUESTION OF DIPLOMATIC LIQUOR

—:o:—

ATTITUDE OF AMERICAN GOVT.

LONDON, June 7.

Washington.—The Diplomatic Corps are sharply divided in regard to the question of diplomatic liquor. A few Diplomatic Missions which had recently become completely "dry", notably the Portuguese Legation, are supporting Sir Esme Howard, but the great majority of the heads of Missions led by the French Ambassador are most outspoken to criticise Sir E. Howard's proposals against which French wine merchants have strongly protested, fearing the loss of 50,000 dollars annually in their trade with Embassies and Legations at Washington.

Mr. Stimson in a statement emphasised that the American Government did not desire in any manner to restrict the Diplomats' rights of importation of liquors.—Reuter.

ABETTING SUICIDE OF GIRL WIFE

—:o:—

HUSBAND, MOTHER AND SISTER ON TRIAL

CALCUTTA, June 6.

The trial opened to-day before the Chief Presidency Magistrate of Tulsi Charan Datta, a young Bengalee, and his mother and sister under Sections 305 and 306, I. P. C. (Abetment of Suicide), and Section 40 of the Bengal Children's Act read with Section 37. The present prosecution is the outcome of suicide committed by the young wife of Datta, the verdict of the Coroner's jury being that the deceased girl was goaded to take this step by ill-treatment of her husband, mother-in-law and sister-in-law. Datta who was in the custody so long, has been allowed bail.—A. P.

MEERUT CASE

—:o:—

To Begin on June 12

—:o:—

MR. K. F. NARIMAN TO LEAVE BOMBAY BY SUNDAY

We understand on reliable authority that the Meerut trial will definitely begin on the 12th instant and the case will be heard from day to day.

The Central Defence Committee has made all preparations and the Defence Counsel have been summoned immediately. They have hired a separate bungalow near Mr. Jotiprasad's house where the lawyers will reside. Mr. K. F. Nariman is leaving Bombay by (B. B. and C. I. Railway) Frontier Mail on the 10th reaching quite in time. Mr. M. C. Chagla, we understand, is also leaving to-day when they will decide as to how to proceed with the defence.

APPEAL FOR MEERUT DEFENCE FUND

—:o:—

NO IMPROVEMENT IN RESPONSE

MEERUT, June 7.

Mr. Joshi, Joint Secretary, Defence Committee, interviewed by the Associated Press stated that there was no improvement in the response to the appeal for funds.

Dr. Mukherjee, one of the accused in the alleged conspiracy case, who was reported to be suffering from heatstroke is all right now. Since their return from Dehra Dun the accused are cooking their own food.

PROSCRIBED LITERATURE. TO BE ALLOWED.

They recently applied to the District Magistrate to get them literature which they said was mostly proscribed and hence not allowed to pass Indian customs barrier. The Magistrate informed them that if they ordered this literature from abroad addressed care of District Magsitrate and if any such parcels reached him he would arrange for their delivery to the accused. In accordance with his order the accused placed orders abroad but till now the literature required has not been received.—A. P.

KESARI'S GIFT TO MEERUT FUND

—:o:—

POONA, June 7.

The Kesari Trust has written to the Meerut Defence Committtee offering a donation of Rs. 300. Mr. Kelkar is trying to brief a Bombay Barrister specially to look after the defence of some of the accused from Bombay City and Mr. Thengdi from Poona.—A. P.

TROUBLE AGAIN BREWING IN GUJERAT COLLEGE?

—:o:—

STUDENTS RESENT PRINCIPAL'S ACTION

AHMEDABAD, June 7.

A student of the Junior B.A., Class who had applied for admission to the Gujerat College has received a reply that his application will be considered by the Principal after his arrival and in the meantime he may apply to other colleges. This is considered by the students as victimisation for the last strike and considerable resentment prevails among them.—A. P.

SARDAR VALLABHBHAI DOWN WITH FEVER

—:o:—

ENGAGEMENTS CANCELLED

AHMEDABAD, June 7.

Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel is confined to bed with fever. A week's programme of presentation of addresses to him has been cancelled and the conference of Maharashtra leaders that was to meet in Bombay in connection with the revised revenue settlement in several talukas has also been postponed for a week.—A. P.

ORDER UNDER BENGAL ORDINANCE

Pratul Ganguli Receives Marching Orders Again

REWARD AFTER TRIUMPHANT ELECTION TO COUNCIL

(From a Correspondent.)

DACCA, June 6.

The ex-State prisoner, Pratul Ganguly was declared duly elected to the Bengal Legislative Council by the returning officer from Dacca City. His uncontested return is a fitting reply to the repression. The returning officer accepted his rival's nomination paper though his denomination was omitted and address wrongly written therein. But Dacca people made Pratul Ganguli's election uncontested to the utter disappointment of some.

In 1913 Pratul Ganguli was an accused in the Barisal Conspiracy case and was sentenced to ten years' transportation by the Sessions Court. He was, however, acquitted by the High Court but was again sent to prison under Regulation 3. He was released in 1920. During the Great War his two younger brothers were interned under the Defence Act. After the Delhi Special Congress in 1923 Pratul Ganguli was again made a state prisoner and confined in Rangoon, Myingyan, Insein and Madras Jails. He was released last September under certain restrictions.

Pratul Ganguli is now again been served with orders under Bengal Ordinance.

Sir J. C. Bose's Theories Challenged

—:o:—

LONDON, June 7.

New York.—A vigorous attack on soundness of Sir Jagadish Chandra Bose's theories is made by the American scientist, Dr. G. A. Presson, who claims to have carried out elaborately Sir J. C. Bose's plant experiments without obtaining the results promised by Sir J. C. Bose.

Dr. Presson asks: "Are Dr. Bose's philosophic theories uninfluenced by scientific judgment? There is considerable resentment in Indian circles at this renewal of attacks on Sir J. C. Bose even after he has submitted successfully to the severe tests to which his theories were put to before they received recognition by competent authorities.—Free Press Beam Service.

AHMEDABAD SCHOOL STRIKE

—:o:—

PRINCIPALS' CONTRADICTION

AHMEDABAD, June 7.

Mr. V. S. Trivedi, Principal, Tutorial High School, Ahmedabad, and Pandit Shankar Prasad, Principal, City High School, Ahmedabad, write to the Associated Press contradicting the statement of the Secretary, Youth League, Ahmedabad, referred to in a message of June 5, that no Arbitration Board could be appointed to consider the question of increased fees as the time-limit given at Sunday's meeting had expired. Mr. Trivedi and Pandit Shankar Prasad state that they sent in their proposal for arbitration through a member of the Youth League Committee long before the public meeting of Sunday.—A. P.

KING SPENDS GOOD DAY

—:o:—

NOT TO BE PRESENT AT STATE OPENING OF PARLIAMENT

LONDON, June 6.

It is officially stated that the King spent a good day to-day.—Reuter.

The "Daily News" understands that the King will not be present at the State opening of Parliament on 2nd July. A suggestion has been discussed in Court circles that the Queen should read His Majesty's speech from the Throne. The Queen will attend the House of Lords with the Prince of Wales as escort. If the Queen prefers not to read the speech, the task would be undertaken by the Commissioner.—Reuter.

50 HOUSES DESTROYED

VESUVIUS SILENT BUT NOT SLUMBERING

—:o:—

THANKSGIVING SERVICES AT THE FOOT

LONDON, June 6.

Naples.—The activity of Vesuvius have decreased, but the authorities will probably wait for a few days to make sure that the volcano has returned to its slumbers before authorising the villagers to return to their homes. The lava still surrounds Terzigno on three sides but it is now cooling and is rapidly solidifying. Thanksgiving services are being held in many villages at the foot of Vesuvius.

The eruption of Vesuvius has destroyed fifty houses. An area of about fifty hectares mostly vineyards is covered with lava. The population are gradually returning to Terzigno.—Reuter.

ANOTHER PRESS ACT SATYAGRAHI

—:o:—

SERVED WITH MAGISTRATE'S ORDER

BANGALORE, June 6.

Mininagappa, another Press Act Satyagrahi was served with an order this morning, under Section 39 of the Mysore Police Regulation, signed by the District Magistrate. The order says:—

"Whereas it has been brought to my notice that you have been exhibiting on placards written matters against the Mysore Newspaper Regulation, on walls in or near the streets of Bangalore City, inciting the Public to offer resistance to or contempt of law or of lawful authority:

"Whereas the exhibition, placarding or carrying of such or similar matters written or printed, public utterances of cries, singing of songs, playing of music, delivery of harangues, use of gestures or mimic representations, preparation, exhibition or dissemination of pictures, symbols, placards or any other object or thing likely to incite people to the commission of offence, to disturbance of public peare or to resistance to or contempt of law or of lawful authority.

You are hereby prohibited from doing any of the aforesaid acts anywhere within the limits of this district."—Free Press.

GOLMURI STRIKERS

—:o:—

JAWAHARLAL SENDS SYMPATHY

CALCUTTA, June 7.

Pandit Jawaharlal, in a statement to the Press, congratulates the Golmuri Tinplate workers on their clean fight and condemns the management who have shown indifference to all the efforts of the strike leaders for an amicable settlement.

Pandit Jawaharlal leaves for Allahabad on Saturday, accompanied by Miss Nehru and Mrs. Jawaharlal.—Free Press.

INDIAN'S SOLO FLIGHT

"Feather of Dawn" Starts for India

YOUNG KABALI'S ADVENTURE

A special cable received in Bombay states that Mr. P. M. Kabali, the first Indian aviator to undertake a long aero-flight from England to India, started his solo flight from the Croydon Aerodrome on Friday morning, in his machine "Feather of the Dawn". He is expected to land at Karachi on the 17th or 18th of this month. The proposal to accord Mr. Kabali a civic reception on his arrival in Bombay is taking a definite shape. There is no doubt that Indian public will be watching with keenest interest the progress of the "Feather of the Dawn" from day to day.

KABALI ARRIVES AT PARIS

—:o:—

LONDON, June 7.

P. M. Kabali, Indian airman, has arrived at Paris en route to India.—Reuter.

HEADING FOR MARSEILLES

P. M. Kabali left Le Bourget at 2/30 p.m. to-day for Marseilles.—Reuter.

NEW YORK.

—:o:—

PRICES DECLINE 8 POINTS ON LOWER LIVERPOOL HEAVY RAINS OKLAHOMA—UNFAVOURABLE FORECAST—WALL-STREET OPERATORS BOUGHT ADVANCE OF 29 POINTS REALISING—FUTURES 8 TO 3 POINTS UP.

New York, June 6.

The New York Cotton futures being adversely affected by lower Liverpool quotation registered a decline of 8 points soon after opening of the session to-day. As soon as the intial selling orders were executed, the market displayed better undertone on reports of unfavourable weather. Oklohoma have has heavy rains to the extent of 4 inches and the Government forecast for the Eastern belt was unfavourable. These news stimulated considerable buying by Wall-Street operators in conjunction with short covering which resulted in a rise of 29 points from the lowest level. During the last hour there was some realising which caused a relapse of 14 points and the market closed at a net rise of 8 to 3 points. Spot Cotton prices advanced 5 points to 19 cents.

The New Orleans Cotton futures market was relatively very steady and closed at a rise of 10 to 12 points. Spot Cotton prices advanced 5 points to 19.09c.

Cotton prices have attained a safer level and owing to technical reasons prices at New York are cheaper than those of New Orleans. This is due to the existence of a large short interest at New York and in case of any adverse crop factor it must have favourable effect on prices.

PRIVATE CABLES.

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cables from New York:—

July highest 18.79 (1-57 p.m.) lowest 18.50 (10-15 a.m.)

Short covering and speculative buying. Raining in Texas and Oklahoma.

From New York:—"Unsettled weather in Western Belt continues causing uneasiness. Bearish sentiment decreasing. Buyers not disposed to buy in advance but will support on decline. Expect general tendency to be upwards, and will prefer operating on the bull side. Piece goods and yarn markets quiet and steady."

Reuter:—"Market declined on lower Liverpool advices but rallied later on Western Belt forecast and Wall street Buying."

NEW YORK COTTON.

	New York June 6.
July	18.65+.07
October	18.82+.03
December	18.98+.05
January	19.02+.07
March	19.14+.08
Middling Spot	19.00+.05

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

	New York June 6.
July	18.84+10
October	18.79+12
Middling Spot	19.09+05

New York June 6.

New York 10.55 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time).

July	18.53
October	18.72
January	18.88
New York 11.45 a.m.	
July	18.59
October	18.76
January	18.94

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

	New York June 6. Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	4,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	Nil
Day's Exports to the Continent	1,000

WHEAT—LONDON MARKET.

London, June 6.

Rozario Santa Fe, per 63-1/2 lb., Cargoes.

Shipment Sellers June 37/9

Barletta Russo, per 63-1/2 lb., Cargoes.

Shipment Sellers May/June 26/6

Wheat, South Australian, Parcels. Afloat Paid 41/

Wheat, Choice White, Karachi, Parcels. Unquoted.

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.

London, June 6.

Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard, No. 25, C. & F. Calcutta.

July/Sept. per cwt 11/ 9-3/4

Oct/Dec. per cwt 11/10-1/2

C. & F. Bombay.

July/Sept. per cwt 11/11

C. & F. Karachi.

July/Sept. per cwt 11/11-1/2

LONDON RUBBER.

London, June 5.

Smoked Sheet, Standard Ribbed, lb. Spot 10-9/16 Sellers.

COFFEE—NEW YORK MARKET.

New York June 6.

Coffee, Fair Rio (No. 7, quality), Spot 16-3/4

LINSEED OIL.

London, June 6.

Linseed, Oil, naked, London, cwt. Delivered Buyers July/Aug. 27/9

Linseed, Oil naked London, cwt. Delivery Buyers Sept/Dec. 27/11-1/4

LIVERPOOL.

—:o:—

RATHER QUIET MARKET—OPINION DIVIDED—SCATTERED SELLING—FUTURES 1 TO 3 POINTS DOWN—SALES 8,000 BALES.

Liverpool, June 6.

The Liverpool Cotton futures market opesed quiet but steady at unchanged prices while October was 1 point higher. The general sentiment being divided, prices declined 4 points by noon under scattered selling. In the afternoon the market exibited somewhat improved tone and closed at a net decline of 1 to 3 points. Middling American Spot prices declined 5 points to 10.21d. per lb. and Spot Cotton sales amounted to 8,800 Bales.

Empire Cotton prices closed 1 point down while Egyptian Cotton futures lost 22 points. Sakellaridis Spot Egyptians closed 30 points lower at 16.95d.

PRIVATE CABLES.

Messrs. Breul and Co. have received the following cable dated the 6th instant from their Liverpool friends Messrs. Reynolds and Gibson.

"Still advise cautious policy, though consider present prices cheap under ruling conditions although any sustained unfavourable weather would cause sharp upturn, if so favour conservative sales on any marked advance."

Messrs. Newall and Clayton have received the following Cable from their Liverpool Head Office:—

"Demand fails to broaden on advances in the absence of unfavourable weather."

Messrs. Khimji Poonja and Co. have received the following cable. From their Liverpool friends Messrs. Hornby Homelryk and Co.:—

"New York cables four inches rain Oklahoma."

LIVERPOOL WHEAT QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, June 6.

July close at s.7|10 1|4d—1-3|4d.

Oct. close at s.8|1 3|8d.—1-5|8d.

Dec. close at 8|3 1|4d.—1-3|4d.

WHEAT CHICAGO:—

July per bushel dol. 1.08-1|2 up 1-5|8.

Sept. per bushel dol. 1.12-5|8 up 1-5|8.

Dec. per bushel dol. 1.17-1|2 up 1-5|8.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

	Liverpool, June 6. Opening	Closing.
June		9.93—.01
July	9.94	9.93—.02
August		9.93—.02
September		9.93—.02
October	9.90	9.89—.02
November		9.88—.01
December		9.88—.02
January	9.90	9.89—.01
February		9.90—.01
March	9.94	9.93—.02
April		9.94—.01
May		9.95—.02
June		9.94—.03
Middling Spot		10.21—.05

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.

Liverpool, June 6.

	Bales.
Sales at Liverpool	8,000
Sales on Speculation	500
Sales of East Indian Cotton	350

INDIAN COTTON.

	Liverpool, June 6.
Scinde, Fully Good	6.40+.10
Scinde, Fine	6.65+.10
Scinde, Superfine	6.90+.10
Bengal, Good	6.15+.10
Bengal, Fully Good	6.40+.10
Bengal, Fine	6.65+.10
Oomra, Good	7.00+.20
Oomra, Fully Good	7.30+.20
Oomra, Fine	7.60+.20
Broach, Fully Good	8.65+.20
Broach, Fine	8.90+.20
Broach, Superfine	9.15+.20

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

	Liverpool, June 6.
July	16.28—.22
October	16.53—.22
November	16.48—.22
January	16.78—.22
March	16.87—.22
May	16.92—.20
Sakellaridis, F.G.F., Spot	16.95—.30

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, June 6.

Cottonseed, Bombay, ton.

Shipment Sellers June/July £8 5/0

Castorseed, Bombay, ton.

Shipment Sellers June/July £16 15/0

Rapeseed, Toria, ton

Shipment Sellers June/July £18/10/0

LINSEED.

London, June 6.

Linseed, Calcutta, ton.

Shipment Buyers June/July £17/2/6

Linseed, Calcutta, ton.

Shipment Buyers July/Aug. £17/2/6

Linseed, La Plata, C.I.F., ton.

Shipment Hull Sellers June/July £15/7/6

Linseed, Bombay, ton.

Shipment Nominal June/July £18/5/0

SUGAR & WHEAT.

Messrs. Newall an dClytan have received the following Cable from their Liverpool Head Office:—

Sugar September 1.74 cents.

Sugar December 1.81 cents.

Wheat July 1.05-1/2 dollars.

Wheat September 1.09-1/2 dollars.

BOMBAY.

—:o:—

Bombay, June 7.

The local market opened firm at Rs. 333/ for J/A. Broach delivery and advanced to Rs. 334/ on buying by local operators in anticipation of bullish weevil report due on the 14th inst at Washington. Later on prices improved further on better Liverpool opening cables. Later on prices declined on selling by houses having connections with Liverpool. The market closed at 5-30 p.m. as under:—

Broach J.-A.	333	8	0
Broach A.-M.	346	0	0
Oomra July	290	8	0
Oomra D.-J.	308	0	0
Bengal July	231	8	0
Bengal D.-J.	258	0	0

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, June 7.

June 232-30.

September 221-80.

December 222-00.

DAILY ROOM RATE

Bombay, June 7.

Bengal 258 D.-J.

Bengal 234 July.

Broach 346 A.-M.

Broach 334 J.-A.

Umra 308 D.-J.

Umra 292 July.

SPOT RATES.

Bombay, June 7.

Southern-Western Good 326.

READY COTTON SALES.

Bombay, June 7.

100 K. Damji & Co., Comptah, 354.

100 Toyomankwa, Dharwah, 269.

300 Toyomankwa, Khamgaon, 265.

100 Toyomankwa, Bannsa, 275.

100 C. V. Jagjivan & Co., Dhulia, 250.

100 P. R. Vakharia & Co., Kapadvunj old 290.

100 Jusab Peermamad, Porbandar, 290.

100 Japan T. & Co., Bir, 270.

200 Japan T. & Co., Khandwa, 270|271.

100 Forbes & Co., Bhilwara, 235.

100 Forbes & Co., Gangamanga, 320.

100 E. Spinner & Co., Dondaicha, 273.

100 Birla Bros., Jamnagar, 239.

100 Oshman Suleman, Halda, 286.

200 Bombay & Co., Nagar, 255.

100 R. D. Tata & Co., Champaner, 339-1|2.

200 G. G. Kesha & Co., Palej, 331.

100 G. G. Kesha & Co., Darol, 331.

100 G. G. Kesha & Co., Dabhoi, 331.

300 G. G. Kesha & Co., Khamgaon, 272.

200 G. G. Kesha & Co., Karanja, 272.

300 G. G. Kesha & Co., Arvi, 282|286.

100 G. G. Kesha & Co., Beer, 269.

To-day (Saturday) Ready Cotton Market closed.

COTTON TRADING HOURS

Bombay, June 7.

To-morrow (Saturday), the forward cotton market will remain open from 12 noon to 4 p.m. whilst Sewri market will remain entirely closed out of respect to the memory of the late Seth Jijibhai A. Divecha of Messrs. Tata Sons and Co., Ltd.

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, June 7.

	Bales.
Cotton	9,022
	Cwts.
Wheat	991
Linseed	6,506
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	523
Gingellyseeds	11
Poppyseeds	412
Groundnuts	4,530
Castorseeds	2,251
Rice	1,519
Myrabollams	4,798
Cottonseeds	2,409
Gram	385
Joowar	333
Bajree	184
	Tons.
Coal	3,896

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

Bombay, June 7.

F. P. Bales:—

Receipts to date 6-6-29, 1928-29 9126000, 1927-28 8264000.

Receipts Yesterday 6-6-29, 1928-29 4000, 1927-28 3000.

Exports to date 6-6-29, 1928-29 7619000, 1927-28 7125000.

Stock at Ports 31-5-29, 1928-29 1088000, 1927-28 1214000.

Stock Interior Towns 31-5-29, 1928-29 419000, 1927-28 559000.

Stock Liverpool 31-5-29, 1928-29 1035000, 1927-28 804000.

Visible Supply 31-5-29, 1928-29 3015000, 1927-28 3569000.

Quantity in Sight 31-5-29, 1928-29 15132000, 1927-28 13789000.

OILS & CAKES.

(The Tata Oil Mills Company, Ltd.)

Bombay, June 7.

EX GODOWN, BOMBAY.

Filtered Cocoanut Oil Ready Rs. 530/- per ton.

Filtered Mowra Oil Ready Rs. 565/- per ton.

Cocoanut Cake Ready Rs. 110/- per ton.

BULLION

(The Bombay Bullion Brokers' Association Ltd.).

SILVER.

Bombay, June 7.

London Ready 24|1.

London Forward 24|1.

China Opening 2|4|4, Closing 2|4|6, Lowest 2|4|3.

America Cent 51|12.

Ready 55|3.

Jeth Opening 54|15, 54|18, Closing 55|2.

Asad Opening 54|14, 54|12, Closing 55|-.

Tejimendi:—Jeth 0|11|0, Asad 1|5|-.

GOLD.

Ready 21|6|6.

Jeth 21|6|6.

Asad 21|7|-.

Naran Manor 21|9|3.

N. City 21|10|9.

Tone of Silver:—Quiet. India bought and sold. Small business.

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, June 7.

	Ready Red leafy.	Ready Average.
Bengal Superfine	255	..
Bengal Fine	245	..
Bengal F G	240	225
Sindh-Punjab Fine	245	..
Sindh-Punjab F G	240	225
Wardha-Hingt Fine	310	285
Nagpur Savner Fine	310	285
Yeotmal Fine	300	275
Arvi Fine	300	275
Amraoti Fine	295	270
Khamgaon-Akola Fine	290	265
Mulkapur Fine	280	250
Khandesh Fine	265	240
Muthia Fine	245	230
Muthia F G	235	220
Nanded-Purna F G G S	305	270
Purna F G G S	295	270
Parbhani-Sailu F G G S	295	270
Indore-Ujjain Fine	290	280
Burwah Sanavad Fine	295	270
Cambodia	415	..
Jinja	475	..
Busoga	480	..

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, June 7.

In full-pressed bales.	Since 1st September. Yesterday.	This year.
Khandesh	674	359,078
Central India	84	368,310
Barsi and Nagar	578	246,430
Hyderabad-Gaorani	..	83,173
Berar	2,287	761,926
Central Provinces	943	378,808
Total Oomras	4,566	2,197,725
Dholera	1,042	165,055
N-W Provinces	33	60,992
Rajputana	404	43,387
Sind-Punjab	166	126,293
Broach	825	189,652
Coompta and Dharwar	705	83,301
Westerns-Northerns	679	35,299
Cocoanada	..	5
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	602	29,708
Persian	..	1,649
American	..	8,332
Egyptian and African	..	75,975
Comilla, Burma and other sorts	..	10
Total	9,022	3,017,383

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

Bombay, June 7.

In full-pressed bales.	1st Sept. to 30th May. Yesterday.	This year.
Europe	2,002	733,773
Japan and China	9,600	1,409,147
Coast Ports	25	17,116
Up-country by Rail	..	103,940
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan	..	101,058
Total	11,627	2,365,034

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, June 6.

Chartered Bank of India, A. and C.	£19-3/8
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London Register)	£132-1/2
National Bank	£50
Eastern Bank	£6.5/8
Funding Loan 4 p.c.	£87-3/4
Conversion Loan	£77-3/8
Indian Loan 5-1/2 p.c.	£101-1/2
Rupee Paper 3-1/2 p.c.	£52
Indian Stock 3 p.c. Sterling Loan	£57
Indian Stock 3-1/2 p.c. Sterling Loan	£66-3/4
Consols	£54-1/2
War Loan 5 p.c.	£101-3/8
Victory Bonds 4 p.c.	£92-1/2

BANK OF ENGLAND RETURN.

London, June 6.

Total Bullion	£163,900,000
Public Deposits	£8,500,000
Other Deposits	£105,300,000
Government Securities	£43,100,000
Othe Securities	£27,200,000
Note and Coin	£62,300,000
Notes in Circulation	£361,600,000
Rate of Reserve to Liabilities	54.24 p.c.

Money Market

—:o:—

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, June 7.

E. C. RATE—

T T 1|5 25|32.

D D 1|5 13|16.

LONDON—

Banks Selling T T 1|5 13|16 Ready

BANKS Selling D D 1|5 27|32 ,,

Banks Selling T T 1|5 13|16 June.

Banks Buying T T 1|5 27|32 Ready.

Banks Buying D D 1|5 29|32 June.

Banks Buying T T 1|5 7|8 June.

Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1|6 3|16 Mail.

NEW YORK—

B. C. Rate T T 278 1|2.

Banks Selling T T 278.

Banks Buying T T 277 1|4.

PARIS—

Banks Selling D D 919.

Banks Buying D D 931.

Banks Buying 3 Mos. 940.

JAPAN—

Banks Selling T T 122 1|4.

Banks Buying 60 Days 119 1|4.

HONGKONG—

Banks Selling D D 133 1|2.

SHANGHAI—

Banks Selling D D 159 1|2.

SINGAPORE—

Banks Selling D D 156 1|4.

JAVA—

Banks Selling D D 90 1|4.

CROSS RATE—

New York—London 4.84 15|16 6th inst.

Shanghai—London 2|4 3|16 7th inst.

Japan—London 1|9 19|32 6th inst.

London—Paris 124.05 6th inst.

London—Belgium 34.915 6th inst.

London—Switzerland 25.19 6th inst.

London—Italy 92.70.

Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Easy.

Gold £4-4-11-1|2 5th inst.; £4-4-11-1|2 6th inst.

Silver London Ready 24 5th inst.; 24 6th inst.

Silver London Forward 24 1|16 5th inst.; 24 1|16 6th inst.

Silver New York Ready 52 5|16 5th inst.; 52 6th inst.

London Discounts 3 Mos. 5 5|16 per cent 5th inst.; 5 5|16 per cent 6th inst.

London Discounts 6 Mos. 5 7|16 per cent 5th inst.; 5 13|32 per cent 6th inst.

Imperial Bank Rate 5 per cent.

Bank of England Rate 5-1|2 per cent.

Money:—

Inter Bank Call 3-1|4 per cent.

3 Mos. 3-1|2 per cent.

6 Mos. 4 per cent.

12 Mos. 4-1|2 per cent.

Tone:—Quiet.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

—:o:—

Bombay, June 7.

3-1|2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 70-10-6.

4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931-36 Rs. 91-14.

4 per cent Loan due 1934-37 Rs. 91-11.

4 per cent Loan due 1960-70 Rs. 84-2.

4-1|2 per cent Bonds due 1934 Rs. 96-10.

4-1|2 per cent Loan due 1955-60 Rs. 94-10.

5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 99.

5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 99-11.

5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 100-14.

5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945-55 Rs. 101-10.

6 per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 101-9.

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 102-9.

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 103-9.

6-1|2 per cent B'bay Devp. Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 107-9.

4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 80-4.

4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 80.

4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 80.

6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 108-8.

6 per cent Municipal due 1929-49 Rs. 100.

Forward Rates:—19th June settlement. 3-1|2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 70-9-0, 5 per cent 1945-55 Rs. 101-9-0.

Tone of Market:—Quieter.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, June 7.

3 Months 5-5|16 per cent.

6 Months 5-13|32 per cent.

Bank of England Rate 4-1|2 per cent.

Money Call 3 per cent.

One month 3 per cent.

Three months 4 per cent.

Six months 4 per cent.

Twelve months 4-1|4 per cent.

Bombay, Imperial Bank rate 5 per cent.

Tone of Money Market:—Quiet.

LONDON METALS.

London, June 6.

Copper, Brazier	£97
Yellow Metal	£75
Spelter, Hard Indian Brands	£23-7/8
Corrugated Sheets, 24 gauge	£13.1/2
Tin, English, Infote	£199

On Sale Everywhere

HENNESSY'S BRANDY

The Genuine Brandy

Bottled in Cognac

Sole Agents:

HERBERT, SON & Co., Ltd., 11-13, Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY.

Stock Exchange.

—:o:—

Bombay, June 7.

There is no fresh development in Stock Exchange situation and everybody is anxious about the clearing. In the mean time several rumours are current stating that new parties have stepped in and arrangements are made to accept the tenders. However the losses remain unpaid and some well informed people believe that the situation is not so smooth as it appears.

Small business on cash terms was transacted to-day as under with somewhat better demand for Central Bank shares:—

E. D. Sassoon Ordinary 0-5-6.

Ahmedabad Prantij Rail 765.

India Bank 101-12, 102.

Central Bank 17-6, 17-8.

Andhra Ordinary 552-8.

Andhra Preference 950.

Tata Power Ordinary 392-8.

Tram Preference 64.

Surat Electricity 125.

Katni Deferreds 730-0.

New India Ince. 21-10.

Scindia Rs. 9-1.

B. B. Petrol 4-13, 4-12.

NEW INDIA

ASSURANCE Co., Ltd.

Capital Authorised	Rs.	5,00,00,000
,, Subscribed	,,	3,56,05,275
,, Paid-up	,,	71,21,055
TOTAL FUNDS	,,	1,27,80,246

Insure now, before you suffer loss.

Fire, Life, Marine, Burglary, Motor Car.

Personal Accident, All Risks (Jewellery) Etc., Etc.

Call at the Office,

Central Bank Building,

Esplanade Road:

General Manager R. J. DUFF

INDIAN COTTON ABNORMALLY CHEAP

—:o:—

COMPETITION WITH AMERICAN

Messrs. A. Norden and Co. in their weekly cotton report dated New York May 9th state that two months ago exports of American cotton and linters exceeded those of the same date last year by more than 1,000,000 bales. Yesterday's figures showed that this excess over last season had shrunk to 846,000 bales. This relative decrease in exports in the face of fairly well maintained activity in European and Far Eastern cotton textile mills reflects, in part, the increasing use of Indian cotton which, for some time, has been abnormally cheap compared with American. In this connection a leading authority makes the interesting comment that Indian competition is probably the chief reason why the average price of New Orleans spot cotton so far this season has only been about 19 cents with a total supply, including carry-over, of 19,540,000 bales, while last season, with a total supply of 20,621,000 bales, the average price was practically 20 cents. Indian competition, however, will not be such as to lessen the necessity for a large crop of American cotton this year if the world's prospective requirements are to be adequately met.

NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS.

New York June 6.

Demand Bills 84.43

LONDON SILVER.

London, June 6

Silver Market is quiet.

Spot 24

Forword 24.1/16

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, June 6.

Interest, Day to Day Loans 3-1/2 p.c.

Interest, 7 Days' Market Loans 4-1/2 p.c.

Bank Bills, 3 months 5-5/16 p.c.

Bank Bills, 6 months 5-13/32 p.c.

Fine Trade Bills, 3 months 5.3/4p.c.

Fine Trade Bills, 6 months 6-1/4 p.c.

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, June 6.

T T Berlin on London	20.33-5/8
T T Amsterdam on London	12.08
T T Brussels on London	34.02
T T Madrid on London	35.05
T T Milan on London	92.66
T T Berne on London	25.19
T T Paris on London	124.04
T T London on Prague	163.68

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.&O.British India.

(Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE.

O SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND NDON CALLING AT MARSEIL- (CALLING AT MALTA EVERY TERNATE WEEK).

ate.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
		All	
29		vessels	
			11,000
June	Morea		10,954
	Razmak	will	10,602
	Mooltanx		20,847
	Rawalpindi		16,619
uly	Rajputana	now	16,568
	Mantua		10,946
	Maloja x		20,837
	Kaiser-i-Hind	sail	11,518
ug	Ranpura		16,601
	Macedonia		11,120
	Naldera x	direct	16,088
	Razmak		10,602
	Malwa		11,000
Sept.	Rawalpindi	from	16,619
	Narkunda x		16,572
	Rajputana		16,518
28	Morea	Bombay	10,946
5	Oct. Viceroy of India		19,648
12	Mantua	without	10,946
19	Kaisar-i-Hind		11,518
26	Razmak @		10,602
2	Nov. Ranpura	transship	16,601
9	Maloja x		20,837
16	Ranchi		16,650
23	Macedonia	ment	11,120
30	Razmak		10,602
7	Dec. Naldera x		16,088
14	Viceroy of India	[at]	19,648
21	Rawalpindi		16 619
28	Morea	Aden	410,95

All sailings are subject to alteration without notice.

All passengers are required to be in p session of passports.

@ To Marseilles only.

a Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

x Through Steamers from Australia have limited accomodation for passengers from India.

HOLIDAY EXCURSION TICKETS TO AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

Holiday excursion Return Tickets can be issued in the First Saloon only at the following fares from Bombay:—

To Fremantle	£74
Adelaide	£76
Melbourne	£76
Sydney	£80
Brisbane	£82
Auckland or Wellington (N. Z.)	£100 via Sydney.

Period of availability 16 Weeks Sailings approximately every month.

SINGLE BERTH CABINS.

There will be no extra charge for Single Berth Cabins between 1st June and 1st January

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS. BOMBAY TO PORT SAID AND PLYMOUTH.

Date about	Steamers.		Tons.
19an			
25th July	Dumana	.. ..	8427
15th Aug.	Domala	.. ..	8442

These two vessels are one class ships Fares as follows:—

	Single.	Return.
Bombay to Plymouth	A £64	£112
	B £60	£105
	C £56	£98

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

Date About 1929			
† A.M. 21st June.	Naldera ..	Colombo and	Australia.
29th ,,	Kidderpore a	Straits China and	Japan.
5th July	Malwa ..	Colombo Straits	China and Japan
19th ,,	Narkunda ..	Colombo and	Australia
2nd Aug.	Morea ..	Colombo Straits	China and Japan
16th ,,	Comorin ..	Colombo and	Australia
30th ,,	Mantua ..	Colombo Straits	China and Japan
13th Sept.	Maloja ..	Colombo and	Australia
27th ,,	Macedonia ..	Colombo Straits	China and Japan

a Cargo only.

SHIPPING.

NYK LINE

FOR SINGAPORE, CHINA & JAPAN.

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrive.	Leave.
Fushimi Maru ..	11000	.. ..	@12June
Tamba Maru ..	5845	2June	13 ,,
Hakozaki Maru ..	10500	.. ..	@26 ,,
aPenang Maru ..	5214	17 June	30 ,,
Hakusan Maru ..	10400	.. ..	@10July
Sado Maru ..	5898	29 June	13 ,,
Kitano Maru ..	8000	.. ..	@24July
aTottori Maru ..	5973	16 July	28 ,,

aDo not carry passengers, @ From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

Steamers.	Tons	Leave. Colombo	Arrive. Marseille
Katori Maru ..	10000	13 June	1 July
Atsuta Maru ..	8000	27 ,,	15 ,,
Kashima Maru ..	10000	11 July	29 July.

FROM ORIENT TO SAN FRANCISCO.

Steamers.	Tons	From Hong-Kong.	From Kobe.
Korea Maru ..	20000	26 June	3 July.
Shinyo Maru ..	22000	10 July.	17 ,,

Other are Orient-Seattle, South American (East and West Coast) and Japan Australia Services.

Reduced combined through fares. Cheapest Round-the-World tour rates and other fares, full particulars of which are furnished on application to

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
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Phone No. 20279, 23738.
Telegrams:—"YUSEN."

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FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN

1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi, via Malabar.
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3. Calcutta and Karachi, via Coast Porta.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according in demand.

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1929			
12th June.	Barjora ..	Busreh via Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports.	
14th ,,	Varsova ..	Busreh via Karachi Bushire and Mahomerah.	
19th ,,	Karoa ..	East & South Africa.	

REDUCED FARES.

First Class return tickets to Mombasa available for three months are now issued by the East Africa Line of steamers. Return fare Rs. 500- only. Apply for particulars to the undersigned.

There will be sailings to Karachi on Wednesdays, Thurs Fridays, every week. The departure of the Karachi-Gulf mail on Thursday or Friday is dependent upon the arrival of the inward English Mail.

Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by Thurs.- Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. & O. Mail Steamer or through passengers to Busrah.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Ballard Road Fort, BOMBAY.

Bombay Widows' Pension Fund, Ld.

ESTABLISHED 1870.

No. 23-25, Hummum Street, Fort, above Messrs. Warden and Co.

FUNDED CAPITAL Rs. 2,78,200.

Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation was entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 30 per cent. surrender value in case the wife predeceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.

25 per cent. Commission to Canvassers on First 12 months' subscription.

For details apply for a Copy of Rules to:—

GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

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Special accommodation for Ladies.

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N.B.—Life Member's charge Rs. 500 only once—Life Member is entitled to get all forecasts free of charge for whole life time.

BANKING.

Imperial Bank of India.

Constituted under the Imperial Bank of India Act, 1920.

BANKERS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

	Rs.
AUTHORIZED CAPITAL	11,25,00,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	5,62,50,000
RESERVE FUND	5,22,50,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	5,62,50,000

LOCAL HEAD OFFICES:
Calcutta. Bombay. Madras.

LOCAL BRANCHES

Byculla Branch—Bellasis Road.
Mandvi Branch—Abdul Rehman Street.
Sandhurst Road Branch—Junction Sandhurst and Charni Roads.

LONDON OFFICE—22, Old Broad Street, London, E.C. 2.

BRANCHES THROUGHOUT INDIA AND BURMA.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS—Opened free of charge.

FIXED DEPOSITS—Received at interest.

SAVINGS BANK—Deposits received and interest allowed.

GOVERNMENT AND OTHER SECURITIES—Received for Safe Custody, Purchases and Sales effected, Interest and Dividends collected and credited to account or remitted in accordance with instructions. The purchase and sale of Government Securities undertaken at all Branches for the public generally.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS—Granted and approved Mercantile Bills discounted.

Sterling and Rupee Letters of Credit Issued.

Rates, Copies of Rules, Powers of Attorney etc, may be had on application at any of the Local Head Offices or Branches of the Bank.

Bank of India, Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
(Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VII of 1882.)
HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

BRANCHES: Bullion Exchange (Shaikh Memon Street, Bombay), Bandra, Calcutta and Ahmedabad.

LONDON AGENTS.
THE WESTMINSTER BANK, LTD.

	Rs.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	1,00,00,00
RESERVE FUND	86,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS. From 25th December to 25th June interest is allowed at 2.1/2 per cent. on daily balance Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000. From 25th June to 25th December interest is allowed at 2 per cent. on daily balance. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVING BANK ACCOUNTS opened which can be ascertained on application.

A. G. GRAY,
Manager.

Yokohama Specie Bank Limited,

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.
(ESTABLISHED 1880.)

	Yen.
Subscribed Capital	100,000,000
Paid-up Capital	100,000,000
Reserve Fund	105,500,000

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Batavia	Kobe	Saigon
Bombay	London	Seattle
Buenos Aires	Los Angeles	Singapore
Calcutta	Lyons	Shimonoseki
Canton	Manila	Sourabaya
Changchun	Marunouchi (Tokio)	San Francisco
Dairen	Nagasaki	Samarang
Fengtien	Newchwang	Shanghai
Hamburg	New York	Sydney
Hankow	Nagoya	Tientsin
Harbin	Osaka	Tokyo
Hongkong	Pekin	Tsinan
Honolulu	Rangoon	Tsingtau
Kai Yuan	Rio de Janeiro	Vladivostock

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS. opened for approved customers an interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

L. WASHIO,
Manager.

INSURANCE.

Western India

LIFE INSURANCE CO., LTD.
Satara City.

PRE-EMINENT among INDIAN COMPANIES at the age of 13.
Fourth Valuation at the end of 1926.

UNSURPASSED BONUS!

Bonus per W. Life	1000 p.a. End
Rs. 22-1/2	Rs. 18.

Strongest Reserves!!!

(1) Life Assurance Fund. Rs. 10,64,993.
(2) Total Undivided Reserve Rs. 3,42,170.
RATIO of (2) to (1) 32 per cent.

NO OTHER COMPANY in INDIA can show EQUAL RESULTS.

or agency and other particulars please apply.

East AND West

INSURANCE Co., Ltd.
Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

Purely Indian Concern—Offers everything best in Life Insurance

Guaranteed Bonus of Rs. 12/- per Rs. 1000/- per year.

Several new attractive plans.

Marriage Dowry Policies on easy terms and liberal conditions.

For Agency terms and other particulars Apply to the:—
SECRETARIES Bombay.

A Road

to perfect health can very easily be secured by going through

KAMSHASTRA

A book of 150 pages sent gratis and Post free.

Atank Nigrah Pharmacy.
Jamnagar, (Kathiawar.)

SAVE EYES

of all troubles, even Cataract, Glaucoma, Granular Lids, etc., cured Without Knife, by our nature's remedy Cocoanut Brand "LOTUS HONEY"—genuine and purest in market. Ask for Cocoanut Brand only. Dram Rs. 2-8, 2 drams Rs. 4. Postage extra. For free particulars write to:

NEW FORMULA CO., Kandi, Bengal.

Agents:—Kemp and Co., Charni Road, Bombay; J. Tirath and Co., Bunder Road, Karachi.

Tele. Address: "Ulcer", Kandi.

WHEN YOU SPEND SO MUCH

For Your Clothes

why not be certain that they are made by artistic tailors.

Araujo Fernandes & Co.
Merchant Tailors,
Princess Street, BOMBAY.

INSURANCE

That Progress Proves Popularity
is strikingly exemplified by the present day position of the

ORIENTAL

INDIA'S GREATEST LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

PROGRESS

	NEW BUSINESS		PREMIUM INCOME	
1925	Rs.	296 Lakhs.	Rs.	93 Lakhs.
1926	,,	391 ,,	,,	106 ,,
1927	,,	468 ,,	,,	122 ,,
1928	,,	585 ,,	,,	140 ,,

POPULARITY PROVIDES PROGRESSIVE PROFITS.
Bonuses Declared on whole Life Assurance Policies.

1918—Rs. 10 per Rs. 1000 | 1924—Rs. 22½ per Rs. 1000
1921 ,, 10 per Annum | 1927 ,, 25 per Annum

THEREFORE
WHEN SELECTING YOUR LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY FOR A FIRST OR AN ADDITIONAL POLICY
IT WILL PAY YOU
To come to this Popular and Progressive Office.

For Particulars apply to:—
H. EDWIN JONES, F. F. A., A. I. A., MANAGER,
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

THE INDIA PROVIDENT Co., Ltd.

25% of the Premium refunded as Bonus. Funds about Rs. 2½ Lakhs.

The Safest Office for Life Insurance for the poor. Premium Re. 1 to As. 8 per month. Active and Honest Agents required on liberal remuneration. Apply at once to Messrs. R. M. DIVADKAR & Co., Chief Agents, Mazgaon, BOMBAY, 10.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Subscribers who do not receive their copy of "The Chronicle" in time are requested kindly to furnish the following information to the Manager, Subscription Department:—

Name of Subscriber .....

Address .....

Register No. .....

Date of paper ..... Time of delivery .....

The 'INDIAN ALBUM'

THE INDIAN ALBUM IS AN ILLUSTRATED MONTHLY ART JOURNAL, DESERVING A PLACE IN EVERY DRAWING ROOM AND LIBRARY.

The special features of the Art Journal—The 'Indian Album' include a few pages of descriptive and illustrated details of Agricultural, Industrial and Material developments of India. Each number will contain the Photographs of Governors, Lieut. Governors, of the Ruling Princes and Chiefs of India, the portraits of their illustrious ancestors and their Palaces, besides the views of important Temples, Mosques, Churches, Public Buildings, Architecture, and places of interest of the different States and of British India and of Zamindars, Noblemen and Women of India, officials, Non-officials, Members of the Indian Imperial and Provincial Legislatures and Public Bodies and of Fine Art Colour Insets, Photogravures, Drawings, etc.

Editor: K. A. Hebbar. Price Re. 1 per copy.
Annual Subscription Rs. 10-0-0.
Advertisement charges per issue:
Rs. 35 a page, Rs. 20 half page, Rs. 10 quarter page.

The Indian Album Publishing Co.,
PHONE 3170. 137, BROADWAY, MADRAS.
WANTED—Agents in every Town.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Fill up your WANTS here on payment of

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For First Twenty Words AND

ONE ANNA

For each additional word

Terms :—CASH with order

INSTRUCTIONS.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "Apply Box No.——Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Answers to Advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number——Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED Young smart SHORT HAND TYPIST, Gujaratees preferred. Apply with testimonials to Post Box No. 256, Bombay.
A R 1662

AGENTS for Swadeshi Silk Cloth and Durries cash security Rs. 20/ essential against sample. For terms apply anna stamp to P. K. KANERA & Co., Ambala Cantt.
A R1668

WANTED—A COMPETENT HINDU MUSIC TEACHER. Only those fully conversant with marathi dramatic music need apply Box No. 2303 Advt Dept. "Bombay Chronicle"
A R1671

WANTED—A SHORT-HAND TYPIST, full time for an Advocate's Office. Apply stating terms to Box No. 2302 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle".
A R 1672

WANTED—A DRAUGHTSMAN, must be Mechanical Engineer, Graduate of Technical or Engineering College with subsequent works experience and not less than two years in designing and drawing office. Age not over 30 years. Salary according to qualification. Apply to SUPERINTENDENT, Employment Bureau, The Tata Iron and Steel Co., Ltd., P. O. Jamshedpur. B. N. R.
A R32331

WANTED—Expert CUTTER and a representative, good salary. Correspond BOMBAY HOUSE, Drappers, Ferozepore Cantt. PUNJAB.
A R1605

WANTED—All to learn Touch Typewriting FREE. STANDARD TYPEWRITER CO., 321, Hornby Road, Fort.
R1633

WANTED

20 Candidates more for Training of Wireless Operators' Course; Examination and Final certificate controlled by the Director-General of Wireless. Good prospect of Inland and Marine Service.

Apply with 1 anna stamp to the Principal

THE BENGALI WIRELESS and TELEGRAPH COLLEGE,
3, Barman Street, CALCUTTA.

PROFESSIONS.

PATH TO HAPPINESS—peace and prosperity. The shortest and the quickest route. Cost four anna stamps (Post free). Apply to N. PURUSHOTTAM, Fortune-teller, Empire Bldg., Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

SITUATION WANTED.

SITUATION WANTED by an expert and long experienced Hindu Accountant, knowing Typewriting and correspondence. Reply Box No. 2301 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
B R1671

SITUATION WANTED IMMEDIATELY—Experienced undergraduate wants decent APPOINTMENT in Bombay. Has four year's experience in General Insurance line, knows typing, and general office work and of electrical line. Is also competant salesman. Has very good connections with big merchants and is worthy of high expectations. Write to Box No. 2304 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
B R1675

AN ELDERLY LADY Matric, with good experience of teaching wants EMPLOYMENT as a resident tutor in any State or respectable family. Upcountry preferred. Write to Box No. 2300, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle".
A R 166

HOUSES AND FLATS TO LET.

TO LET—3rd Floor, facing Hornby Road, and 2nd floor opp. Excelsior Theatre of Mahomed Building, HAJEE MAHOMED ABBA, Abba Building, Dhobi Talao.
C R1670

TO BE LET—Small and big flats to vegetarian Hindus at Chowpaty "Baboolal Mansion" for particulars apply there top floor.
O R1661

FRUITS & FLOWERS

BIG—Superior Langra Bombay mangoes Rs. 17 per 100; Genuine rose-scented lichies Rs. 11 per 1,000 Expenses extra. Advance essential (season poor, get supply soon). Adorn gardens with my worthy grafts. Grafts catalogue free. SUPERINTENDENT, Riyasat Garden, No. 9, Darbhanga.
F R 1668

EDUCATIONAL.

FOR Rapid and thorough training in Shorthand. Typewriting, Book-keeping and Accountancy join immediately the POPULAR SHORT-HAND and TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION, Darya Mahal (Saraswati Building) opp. Thakker Bros., near Bhuleshwar Fire Brigade, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay, Principal B. B. RELE B.A., LL.B., Concession given to the Poor and the unemployed. Special arrangements for LADY STUDENTS. Special Shorthand Speed Class for advanced students.
M —— W. S.

THE DECCAN TECHNICAL INSTITUTE.—OPENS the following Classes on the 17th of June, 1929:—(A) The Mechanical, Electrical Engineering; (B) The Mechanical, Chemical Engineering. Each Course is of three years for English IV Standard student along with the study of English and two years for VII Standard students. To save time, trouble and money, the education will be given in vernacular and scientific terminology in English will also be taught. For practical work the students will be sent in different workshops. Entrance fee Rs. 5 and monthly fee Rs. 5. Depressed Class students will be admitted free of charge. V. B. MISHRA, Engineer, c/o Principal Aryan, E. S. High School, Girgaum, Bombay.
M R1665

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENT

DUCKBACK WATERPROOFS—India's Finest make. Manufactured by the Bengal Waterproof Works. Prices defy competition. Agents' Commercial Bureau, Hornby Road, Bombay.
T A 1672.

WANTED PUBLIC TO KNOW that Messrs. THE ACME TRADING & MANUFACTURING Coy., PATENT TRADE MARK & DESIGN REGISTRATION AGENTS, of Calcutta, Delhi and Lahore, have opened their branch office at LALSINGH BUILDINGS, SHEIK MEMON STREET, BOMBAY No. 2, Enquiries Solicited.
R1680.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates :—

Per Column. Inch per Insertion.

1st Insertion ..... Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion ..... Rs. 58-0-
3rd Insertion ..... Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions ..... Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

ADDITIONAL MOTIONS to the following effect of which notices have been received will be placed before the Ordinary Monthly Meeting of the Corporation called for MONDAY, the 10th June, 1929, at 3 p.m. (Bombay Time):—

92-93. From Dr. S. S. Batliwala—(92) For requesting the G. I. P. Railway Company to open a small booking office at the Dadar Station for the convenience of passengers travelling from No. 4 Platform of that Station and (93) For inviting the Commissioner's attention to the want of a permanent or temporary market at Sion and for obtaining a report from him as to the desirability of permitting retail sellers of fresh fish and vegetables who squat on the road side at present, to have temporary protection of javli sheds.

94-96. From Mr. Ramji Bharmal—(94) For inviting the Commissioner's attention to the leaking and flowing of water from the water tanks of several urinals in the City as well as from several road hydrants; (95) For requesting the Markets and Gardens Committee to suggest measures for making the Matunga Vegetable Market popular; and (96) For inviting the Commissioner's attention to the dilapidated condition of the roads and footpaths of Dana Bunder, Mandvi, in B Ward.

97. From Mr. D. G. Dalvi—For referring the department of the Victoria and Albert Musum to the Retrenchment Adviser for proposals for retrenchment and reorganization.

98. From Mr. E. R. Hirjibehedin—For obtaining certain particulars in connection with the Municipal Maternity Home at Victoria Cross Road, Byculla.

99. From Mr. D. J. C. Wallace—For obtaining a report from the Roads, etc., Committee as to the advisability of abolishing lamp-posts on the Queen's Road and adopting a universal system of overhead lighting throughout the whole length of the Road.

100. From Mr. P. G. Sahasrabudhe—For requesting the Commissioner to cancel the notices issued by him for having certain wells filled in or covered over, the water of which is used for religious or irrigation purposes.

101. From Mr. Vithaldas D. Govindji—For informing the Schools Committee that the Corporaion are of opinion that the revised grade of salaries of the Vernacular Final passed teachers as approved by the Corporation should be brought into effect from the 1st April 1929.

By Order of the President,
R. P. DESAI,
Municipal Secretary.

Municipal Corporation Office,
Bombay, 7th June, 1929.
32329

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

—:o:—
NOTIFICATION.
—:o:—

REPAYMENT OF THE LOAN OF RS. 40/- LAKHS FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF SANITARY BUILDINGS, ETC.

DUE 19th December, 1949, or at the option of the Corporation on or after 19th December, 1929, subject in the latter case to six months' previous notice.

Debenture holders are hereby informed that the loan of Rs. 40/- Lakhs will be RE-PAID on 19th December, 1929, from which date the interest will cease to accrue. The place of repayment will be notified by public advertisement in due course.

A. R. DALAL.
Municipal Commissioner,
for the City of Bombay.

Municipal Offices,
June 1929.
32316

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE AHMEDABAD GINNING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LTD.

—:o:—
FOR SALE.

ONE 1800 I.H.P. Cross Compound Corliss STEAM ENGINE of 26.1|8" H.P. x54" L.P. Cylinders x 6ft., stroke x 62-1|2 R.P.M. x 20ft. flywheel x 32 x 1-3|4" rope groves built by Messrs. Hick Hargreaves and Co., Ltd., complete with all fittings in perfect running order fitted with overhead crane and two-double acting Hudson's Patent Quick Displacement Air Pumps Two feed Pumps, Water Seperator, Receiver and Condenser.

One BABCOCK and WILCOX WATER TUBE BOILER, having one 4ft. water drum and 81-4" water tubes with clean certificate of 180 lbs. working pressure.

Some C. I. ROPE PULLEYS, pieces of shaftings and couplings of different sorts and sizes.

Apply with offer and terms of removing the same to the AGENTS of the Ahmedabad Ginning and Manufacturing Company, Limited, Ahmedabad.
32326

MYSORE RAILWAYS.

—:o:—

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED from qualified candidates with previous Railway experience for the post of Relieving Assistant Station Masters on a salary of Rs. 35|- to start with, with chances of confirmation in the grade of Rs. 35—2-1|2—42-1|2 if found fit on trial.

Applications should be addressed to Traffic Manager, Mysore Railways, Mysore, to reach him on or before 30th June, 1929.

Men already in service should send their applications through their official superiors.

Traffic Manager's Office,
Mysore, 4th June, 1929.
32324

THE MODEL MILLS NAGPUR LTD

—:o:—
LOST, MISLAID OR DESTROYED.

THE THREE SHARE CERTIFICATES Nos. 19340 to 19342 in respect of three Shares of the Model Mills, Nagpur, Ltd., in the name of Pethe and Co., have been LOST, MISLAID or DESTROYED. All claims in respect of these 3 Shares should be notified within one month to the Registered Office of the Company, Lloyd Building, Graham Road, Ballard Estate, Fort, Bombay, otherwise duplicate Share Certificates will be issued to the abovenamed owner.

S. D. BHEDWAR,
Ag. Secretary.
R1667

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 2666 of 1928.
Messrs. POPAT PRADHAN, a firm ..... Plaintiffs.
vs.
(1.) HANSRAJ RAMJI and
(2.) DEVSI RAMJI Defendants.

To,

DEVSI RAMJI.
The 2nd Defendant abovenamed.

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that the plaintiffs abovenamed have filed a suit against you to recover from you the sum of Rs. 3,792-2-3 with interest and costs and that the hearing of the suit is fixed at 11 forenoon (S.T.) on the 26th day of June, 1929, and please note that in default of your appearance the suit will be heard and determined in your absence.

Dated this 11th day of January, 1929.

(Sd.) E. J. DAVAR,
For Prothonotary.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

Messrs. LALA & C.,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
32323

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 1119 of 1927.

HARI BHIKHA and Others ..... Plaintiffs.
vs.
CHHIBA CURSON PATEL ..... Defendant.

PURSUANT to the Decree Absolute for Sale made in the above Suit and bearing date the 27th day of September, 1928, the following immoveable property will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his Office in the Court House on FRIDAY, the 14th day of June, 1929, at the hour of 4-30 o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.

All that piece or parcel of Fazandari land or ground situate, lying and being at 1st Marine Line Street, without the Fort and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement seventy square yards or thereabouts, registered in the Books of Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 8298, together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No. 2425 and Street Nos. 44-46, Cadastral Survey No. 176, Bhuleshwar Division, and which said premises are bounded as follows: that is to say on the East by Sweeper's passage and beyond that by the property of Joosab Memon, on the West by Sweeper's passage and beyond that by the property of Sonabai, widow of Dadabhoy Pestonji, on the North by public passage, and on the South by the said First Marine Street.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. DAYALJI and DIPCHAND, Attorneys for the Plaintiffs abovenamed, at No. 76, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 29th day of April, 1929.

(8d.) R. S. DADACHANJI,
Commissioner.
32227

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Bai HIRABAI, widow of Shivlal Morarji has contracted with our client the Purchaser for absolute sale of the undermentioned property to him free from all claims and incumbrances.

All persons having or claiming any estate, right, title, interest, claim or demand in to upon or against the said property by way of inheritance, gift, bequest, sale, mortgage, charge, lease, lien, maintenance, easements, or as a member of a joint and undivided Hindu family or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same (if any) known in writing to the undersigned at their office at Yusuf Building, Esplanade Road, within the Fort of Bombay, within fourteen days from the date hereof. Any claim or claims not made known to the undersigned as hereby required will be deemed to have been waived and the sale will be completed without any reference to such claim or claims.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Perpetual Fazendari land or ground together with the messuages, tenements or dwelling houses standing thereon, known as Morar Bhuwan, with electric fittings, situate at Narayan Dhuru Street, without the Fort and in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 352 6/9 (Three hundred and fifty-two six-ninth) square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 2097 and bearing Cadastral Survey No. 687, of Mandvi Division and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the East by the Temple of Nagdevi, on or towards the West by Narayan Dhuru Street, on or towards the North by the other property of the Vendor and on or towards the South by the property of Amarchand Madhavji, and which said premises ar assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under B Ward No. 845 and Street Nos. 139 and 149 and were formerly and are now in the occupation of the Vendor and her tenants.

Dated this 7th day of June, 1929.

SHAH & Co.,
32330 Purchaser's Attorneys.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTIFICATION.

—:o:—
WANTED.—CANDIDATES for the posts of Auditors in the grade of Rs. 60 to 80 in the Co-operative Department Baroda. B.Ags. and others trained at the Provincial Co-operative School or other approved training institute will be preferred.

R. R. PAWAR,
Registrar, Co-operative Societies.

Department of Co-operation.
Baroda, 5th June, 1929.
32325

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Bai SONABAI SHERIARJI KERAWALLA has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client. All persons having any claim or interest in or to the said property by way of sale, mortgage, trust, lien, possession, gift, inheritance, lease or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at Jehangir Wadia Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

ALL that piece or parcel of leasehold land, situate at or near Sleater Road in Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 245 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 367-383, New Nos. 13881-13999, Old Survey No. 157 and New Survey No. Part of 1|7040 and Cadastral Survey No. 50 of Tardeo Division together with the dwelling house and all buildings standing thereon and bounded on the East by the moiety of a passage and beyond it by the property of Haji Ebrahim Hassam, on the West by the moiety of a passage and beyond it by the property of Jehangir Maneckji Contractor, on the North by the property of the said Jehangir Maneckji Contractor and on the South by the moiety of a passage and beyond it by the property of Dinshaw Cooverji Pandole and which premises are assessed under D Ward No. 3700(14) and Street No. 3M.

Dated this 6th day of June, 1929.

MULLA & MULLA,
Purchasers' Attorneys.
32322

MAHATMA GANDHI ASTROLOGER.

Send your Horoscope or the time of letter writing. Arudam 5 questions about futurity Re. 1; each extra question As. 4. Annual Reading monthly details Rs. 2, for businessmen weekly details. One year Rs. 10. THE ANDHRA PATRIKA (Telugu Daily) writes thus:—"We acknowledge with satisfaction the efficacy of the Jothidasastra of this person." V. K. SATAGOPACHARIAR, Tirutani, Chitoor District, S. India. Advt.)

THE
Bombay Life—
ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
(Established in India 1908)

It will be worth your while to obtain a copy of the Prospectus of the 'BOMBAY LIFE' before insuring your life elsewhere.

Excellent prospects to Agents :

For particulars please write to :—
J. L. MEHTA,
Manager.
73-75, Apollo St., Bombay.

AUCTION SAL

MESSRS. MISTRY &

—:o:—
AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT PORTUGUESE CHURCH ROAD, DADAR.

Under instructions from Messrs. Dharamsi Dadachanji and Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagee and on account and at the risk of Jagannath Moroba Purav the Mortgagor pursuant to the power of sale reserved to the said mortgagee under the mortgage, dated the 21st day of January, 1927 Messrs. Mistry and Co., Auctioneers, will, TO-DAY (SATURDAY), the 8th day of June 1929, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction on the premises.

All that piece or parcel of pension and tax land together with the building standing thereon situate at Portuguese Church Road, Dadar, containing by admeasurement 200 sq. yds. or thereabouts being a portion of a larger piece of land bearing Collector's Old No. 725, New No. 4669, Old Survey No. 399, and New Survey No. 1850, Cadastral Survey No. 1247 of the Lower Parel Division and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of the Municipal Rates and Taxes under 'G' Ward No. 3337(1) and Street No. 801, bounded on the East by a lane five feet broad, and beyond that by the house of Vinayak Shrikrishna on the West by the property of Vinayak Shrikrishna, on the North by a common passage beyond that by the property of Vinayak Shrikrishna and on the South by the vacant piece of land belonging to Vinayak Shrikrishna.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Dharamsi Dadachanji and Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagee at their office at 23, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, or to the undersigned.

MISTRY & CO.

Messrs. BENNETT, & CO.,

A RARE OPPORTUNITY TO BUY ARTISTIC FURNITURE

Grand Bona-fide Sale at Chuckla Street near Crawford Market of very old furniture shops of over 80 years in business, belonging to Mr. Allabux Somjee Dossa.

Under instructions from the party closing business, Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will sell by Public Auction (TO-MORROW) SUNDAY, the 9th, and TUESDAY, the 11th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) each day at 29-33 Chuckla Street, furniture of dining, drawing, verandah, office, library and bed rooms made of first class seasonwood and of latest design, also a large stock of perambulators, brass and iron single and double bedsteads, silk lined handsome swings, a large lot of tapestry, springs, tiles and various articles for use in furniture. Also sliding and automatic large and small dining tables, arm and without arm chairs, low arm and folding arm easy chairs, handsome side boards and dinner wagons, fancy teapoys and hatstands, very valuable silk lined cabinet sofas, rich leather lined and tilting Chesterfield, Derby and Sheraton style, drawing room suites, very handsome and of artistic design cabinets and jardineers, etc., etc.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

GRAND AUCTION SALE of Valuable Made-to-order Household Furniture by Roberts and Devji Canji, Collard and Collard's Piano, Rich Glass, Crockery and Platedware, etc., etc. The property of W. Kennedy Jones, Esq., proceeded to Europe, and others.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction (TO-MORROW) SUNDAY, the 9th instant, at 10-30 a.m. (S. T.), at "Sudershan" Bungalow, Carmichael Road, off Pedder Road, valuable handsome seasonwood furniture, rich Jacobean made-to-order dining room suite of table, chairs, sideboard, tea table, rich Chesterfields, drawing room cabinets, full iron frame sweet-toned cottage piano by Collard and Collard, book cases, full size almyrahs, fancy dressing tables, cheval glass, hall stands, etc., etc.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

BENNETT & CO.

WELLINGTON CINEMA

DHOBI TALAO

A TREMENDOUS STORY OF SHIPWRECK AT SEA AND OF A STRANGE RESCUE— A MELODRAMA, FORCEFUL, DRAMATIC AND THRILLING.

TO-NIGHT **"The WRECK OF THE HESPERES"** THIS WEEK

A Most Beautiful Picturization of the Famous Ballad of **HENRY WADSWORTH LONGFELLOW** The beautiful poem every child loves to recite—

A Sweet Love Romance Spiced with Salt Sea Air, featuring VIRGINIA BRADFORD—FRANCIS FORD—SAM DE GRASSE

A Cinema Marine Classic of Wondrous Beauty and Charm. THE PROGRAMME INCLUDES THE LATEST PATHE GAZETTE.

FIVE SHOWS TO-DAY AT: 3-15; 5-10; 7; 8-45 and 10-30 P. M. (S. T.)

TO-NIGHT ! DURING THIS WEEK ! !

More Romance ! More Thrills !! More Adventure ! ! ! More Action !!!!

Chapters packed with the thrills of peril, romance and wild life in the Jungle!

Marvellous realism !

TARZAN THE MIGHTY

At last the perfect Chapterplay !

Huge beasts of the jungle in bloody battles! Tarzan, the Mighty one, becoming the ruler of the beasts.

WITH
FRANK MERRILL
BOBBIE NELSON
7 YEARS OLD BOY
And
NATALIE KINGSTON

DON'T MISS BEGIN TO-DAY ! !

2nd Instalment ! 8 Reels !

Also Lloyd Hamilton in "Listen Children"

Time : 5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 P. M. Daily

Saturday, Sunday and Friday Matinees at 3-30 P.M.

THE GLOBE

SANDHURST ROAD.

TREMENDOUS SUCCESS

OF THE

GREAT INDIAN PICTURE

Now Commencing from To-day

III INSTALMENT

Hatim Tai

Krishna's Cosmopolitan Masterpiece Production

III Instalment---Parts 22 to 29.

Hatim's another wonderful and dare-devil deeds which will astonish you. You will thunder-struck when you will see him risking his life in awful adventures. You will be pleased when you will see the beautiful scenery of well-known historical places like Jaipur, Agra, Delhi and others.

COME & SEE TO-NIGHT OR THIS WEEK

TIME : 3, 5, 7, 9, & 11 P.M. DAILY.

Krishna Cinema

DUBASH THEATRE, New Charni Road.

ONE MORE CHANCE.—Those who have not seen the instalment shown in the last week have got a chance to see it again TO-MORROW morning at 10 a.m. HATIM TAI'S 2nd instalment Parts 13 to 21 will be shown only in the morning which please note.

Second Week

SHARDA'S

SUPER PRODUCTION

THE SAVIOUR

Mr. VITHAL plays the chief role.

TIME: 5, 7, 9 & 11 P. M.
Saturday & Sunday at 3 P.M

WEST-END CINEMA

Lamington Road.

THE CAPITOL

TO-DAY and TO-MORROW at 4, 6-30 and 10 P.M.

RICHARD BARTHELMESS

8 Parts

"The LOOSE"

A Gripping Drama of Sacrifice !

Also
A Coloured Song Gem
MEMORIES

The Hindustan Cinema Film Company's

Brand New MYTHOLOGICAL FILM.

'PARSHURAM'

Will be screened from
Saturday, the 8th June, 1929, and Throughout the week.

At the

NOVELTY CINEMA.

GRANT ROAD, BOMBAY

Do not miss to see

the Film on the screen.

Apply for booking to:—

THE HINDUSTAN CINEMA FILM COMPANY.

144/A, Girgaon Back Road, BOMBAY No. 4.

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TO-DAY and TO-MORROW
4-30; 6-30; 8-15 and 10 p.m.

ESTELLE BRODY
IN
"MADAMOISELLE PARLEY-VOO"

A Giant Epic of fighting Men and a Loving Woman
A Comedy Drama with a Background of Theatrical Life.

DR. I. M. MALLICK'S

IC-MIC COOKER

BEST in the Market

29, College Street, : : : CALCUTTA

The Health of Women

Medical science and the practical experience of many thousands of physicians have proved that the Calcium needs of the body and the health of the female system *cannot be separated.*

Ill-health of the body-cells is the cause of disturbance of the natural functions. The nucleus of these vital cells is entirely composed of *Calcium* (lime). Lack of Calcium is invariably at the root of the trouble.

Give your body the Calcium needed by taking Kalzana—the Calcium Food—and you will remove the cause of many complaints and secure a rapid and lasting return to health. *Calcium* (lime) deficiency causes irregular functioning of the internal organs, resulting in pains or profuse loss.

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IMPERIAL CINEMA

(LAMINGTON ROAD)

Presents

TO-NIGHT & THIS WEEK

SETH VAZIR HAJIS FILM

Produced at

IMPERIAL STUDIO

The most enchanting Love Romance

"SHIRIN KHUSHRU"

Featuring

Miss GOHAR & Mr VAKIL

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At 5, 7, 9 and 11 p.m.

Extra Shows on Sat., Sun., & Bank Holidays at 3 p.m.

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The MICROPHONE

The Indian Broadcasting Co. is prepared to accept Advertisements for broadcasting over the Microphone. Apply for rates to the Publisher, Indian Radio Times; Radio House, Bombay.

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4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

VITAPHONE VODVIL " REVUE

A Merry Musical Melange.

SEE AND HEAR

The World's Greatest Stars of the Stage and Screen to-day!

including:
VAL and ERNIE STANTON.
ANNA CASE (Soprano).
DICK RICH and His SYNCO-SYMPHONISTS.
ARNAUT BROS.
ABE LYMAN'S ORCHESTRA.
G. MARTENELLI (Tenor).

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

TO-DAY and TO-MORROW
4-30; 6-30 and 10 p.m.

MARSHALL NEILAN'S

Uproarious success based on his own Story:

MIKE

A Metro-Goldwyn Picture in 7 Reels.

Featuring

SALLY O'NEILL

The Wonder Girl—in a film carnival of Mirth and Joy!

Do You Want to Secure the Widest Market for Your Goods?

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Sunday Chronicle

The Most Popular Weekly in the Country.

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HAIR RESTORER
For Restoring Grey or Fading Hair to its Natural Colour.
NOT A DYE.
Shake the bottle thoroughly, and apply by means of a brush or sponge, rubbing well into the roots of the hair daily, until desired depth of colour is obtained. Afterwards it is only necessary to apply every few days.
REGINA TROCHIPAL HAIR RESTORER does not stain the skin or the pillow-case.
KEEPS AGE AT BAY.
M. T. MADON & Co.,
Crawford Market, :: BOMBAY.

SLIMOIDS FOR OBESITY CURES SLIMOIDS

ITS DANGERS
The digestive organs of those suffering from Obesity or over stoutness do not function properly. Instead of assimilating and coverting the natural fats into nourishing and vigour producing elements, superfluous fatty tissue is permitted to accumulate. This accumulation impedes the action of the various organs, causing loss of vim and energy, quickness and shortness of breath on the least exertion, palpita and other affections of the heart, headaches, constipation, foul breath, kidney troubles, and other disorders.

ITS INCONVENIENCE
In these days of tennis, golf, and other out-door sports, the over-stout are at a grave disadvantage.
At Dances too, the stout person cannot move with that ease and grace so fully enjoyed by those less fleshy.
And in many other ways during every day life, those suffering from Obesity, through their enforced in-activity, are unable to extract the full enjoyment of life.

ITS CURE
"SLIMOIDS"
"SLIMOIDS" are a combination of harmless ingredients scientificially prepared, and possessing properties unequalled for the speedy absorption of adipose tissue.
"SLIMOIDS" are convenient in form and pleasant to take. Rs. 1-12-0 per Bottle.
One should be taken after every meal and at bedtime, and should be followed by a draught of water.
Sole Distributors :—
The Trochipal Pharmaceutical Co., England.

Sold by all well-known Chemists OR
Tel. Add. "THOUGHTS."
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TUNOCITO
Vegetable Laxative Pills.
Constipation causes the poisonous germs and bacteria of the bowels to be absorbed by the blood, causing
DEPRESSION INDIGESTION
BILIOUSNESS DYSPEPSIA
SICK HEADACHE FLATULENCY, Etc.
TUNOCITO
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are a compound of rare medicinal herbs roots, etc., which, taken as directed, produce a natural action of the bowels, remove the poisons from the system, and so create vigour and vitality.
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LADIES LOVE FINE THINGS

Mrs. ANNA CHANDI, M.A. (HONS.)
EDITOR : THE "SREEMATHI" Kottayam.
Writes :
I used your LODHRA and found it a sovereign remedy for all menstrual troubles. Its sweet taste and free diet add to the pleasantness of using it.
Ask your chemist, or
KESARI KUTEERAM,
Indian Chemists and Druggists. EGMORE, MADRAS.

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BEAUTIFUL & ATTRACTIVE
Sold by all progressive dealers.
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PAIN BALM (Regd.)
CAME, SAW and CURED ALL BODILY ACHES and PAINS
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DEALERS IN
STATIONERY—For Office and School use,
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GOVERNMENT ASTROLOGER, Emperor George V's. Horoscope Maker. Pandit K. C. Joytisharnava's BASHI KARAN KAVACHA.
If not benefitted, Money refunded. We send a letter of Guarantee.
The wearer of this Kavacha will acquire the unique power of bringing any man or woman under his absolute control and will thus be able to accomplish, through the Agency of such man or woman anything and everything he likes. Price Rs. 8/12.
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Boyhood's Perils & Manhood's Curse.
Distributed Gratis and Post Free to any address.
A Friend, Guide and Philosopher to the young and old, married or unmarried who want to know the secrets of sexual science and conjugal life. Must be read by everybody. An opportunity never to be lost. Apply sharp to:—BEHAR CHEMICAL WORKS, Shree Gauranga Bhavan, Bhagalpur.

MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER AND PORT TRUST

—:o:—

PROTECTION TO POOR TENANTS BY RENT LEGISLATION

The June meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation will be held on Monday next, when several important items on the agenda will be gone through. There is a letter from the Chief Secretary to the Government of Bombay on the subject of the non-appointmeant of the Municipal Commissioner as Trstee of the Port of Bombay. In this he says: "With referene to your letter dated April 16, addresed to the Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor, forwarding a copy of the resolution passed by the Municipal Corporation, Bombay, regarding the omission on the part of the Government to nominate the Municipal Commissioner for the city of Bombay on the Bombay Port Trust Board, I am directed to say that the Government much regretted the necessity for the omission of the Municipal Commissioner from the list of members nominated by them on the Board of the Port Trust and are in full agreement as to the desirability of his presence on the Board. I am, however, to point out that the Municipal Corporation for the city of Bombay is the only one of the interests repreasented by nomination, which has also the right of election, as it has of two members of the Board, and that it was only the omission of the Municipal Commissioner which made it possible to represent labour interests under the present constitution of the Board and without the delay inseparable with legislation. The Government were and are impressed with the necessity of such representation in view of the importance and gravity of labour questions in the work of the port as well as of the city of Bombay and considered that in view of the other avenue of representation open to the Municipal Corporation the claims of labour to the one available seat must be given preference at the present juncture. I am to express the hope that the facts stated above will remove any misapprehension which may exist as to the grounds for the action of Government in the matter."

ISSUE OF LICENSES FOR REVOLVERS.

Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta will move: "That this Corporation expresses its profound sympathies with the families of those who have been killed and with those who have been injured during the recent riots in Bombay and authorises the President to address the Government with a view to secure the repeal of the Arms Act and in the meantime to suggest to the Commissioner of Police, the desirability in the interests of public security, freely to issue licenses for revolvers, etc., to respectable citizens who produce certificates from (1) A Justice of the Peace, (2) members of the Municipal Corporation, (3) Fellow of the Univearsity of Bombay, and (4) members of the Legisalatures, Provincial as well as Central."

ADDRESS TO MR. P. M. KABALI.

Mr. B. N. Mehisheri will move: "(1) That the Corporation do vote a cordial address of welcome to Mr. Purooshotam Meghji Kabali, the first Indian to fly from Europe to India, on his arrival in Bombay. (2) That a committe composed of councillors (to be named at the meeting) be appointed to draft the address in consultation with the Commissioner. (3) That the Corporation will be prepared on the recommendation of the Standing Committee to sanction the necessary grant for the illumination of the address and for a casket and other incidental charges."

In this connection Mr. L. R. Tarsee, Chairman of the Indian Merchants' Chamber has addressed the following letter to the Corporation: "The question of giving a public reception to Mr. P. M. Kabali, the well-known Indian airman, on his arrival here, was considered by my committee at their last meeting. Several commercial associations have been requested to join in the reception. I shall feel obliged if the Municipal Corporation will also join in the function and contribute its quota towards the expenses of the same. The favour of an early reply is solicited."

PRIMARY SCHOOLS & ENGLISH.

The Corporation will also consider a report of the Schools-Committee on their resolution, inquiring whether the teaching of English could be extended to all the upper primary schools conducted by the committee. In this the committee observe:—The teaching of English in primary schools does not form part of the primary school curriculum. However, in a city like Bombay some knowledge of English is considered to be essential and boys and girls who leave primary schools and do not go in for English educational owing to domestic and social difficulties do not get an opportunity to learn English. If the Corporation desire that such boys and girls should be given the benefit of learning English in primary schools, the Schools Committee are prepared to introduce the teaching of English as an optional subject for about 2 hours a week in those schools where it is absolutely necessary and where there are no Anglo-vernacular schools within easy reach of the pupils. This measure is not likely to incur any extra expenditure as teachers knowing the vernaculars as well as English can be selected in future while making new appointments."

Dr. A. G Viegas will move a resolution, urging the Government to undertake legislation in the interests of the poorer and the middle classes of Bombay so as to afford the tenants paying rents not exceeding Rs. 80 the protection, which they enjoyed upto December 1928, under the Bombay Rent Restriction Act.

The Municipal Commissioner has recommended the Corporation to give permission to the Bombay Telephone Company to erect a public call office on the street island opposite the Churchgate Street.

ALLIANZ UND STUTTGARTER
LIFE INSURANCE BANK, LIMITED.
Incorporated in Germany, 1889.

Capital fully subscribed	Rs.	1,30,72,000
Capital paid up	„	32,68,000
Total Assets exceed	„	22,68,00,000
Life Fund exceeds	„	15,88,00,000
Surplus only for the year 1928	„	1,32,00,000
New Business in 1928	„	26 CRORES.

Largest Life Insurance Company of the Continent.

TOTAL BUSINESS IN FORCE EXCEEDS Rs. 126 CRORES.
Special Features :---
Moderate Premiums.
Unique Profit System.
Guaranteed Dividend Scheme.
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Policies are issued and Claims Paid By the Head Office for India, DELHI.
For Particulars Apply to :—
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Telegrams :—"ALLIANZ" DELHI. Telephone :—5893 and 5895.
INFLUENTIAL and RESPECTABLE AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE.

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION STATISTICS, 1927

—:o:—

In the current issue of the "Labour Gazette" the Workmen's Compensation Statistics for the year 1927 together with a note on the working of the Indian Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923, published by the Government of India are reprinted.

It is pointed out that the difficulty in securing satisfactory returns from employers continued to be felt during the year. In the United Provinces cases were reported in which certain employers were prosecuted and convicted for not submitting the returns prescribed by Section 16 of the Act. Similar action is under contemplation in other provinces.

The total number of accidents which occurred and which came within the purview of the Act was 15,216 as against 14,096 in 1926, whilst the total amount of compensation paid during 1927 was Rs. 11,11,254 as against Rs. 8,21,476 in the preceding year, i.e. an increase of 35 per cent. Some of the local Governments reported that though much progress remained to be made, the provisions of the Act were more widely known and that the benefits accruing from it were more generally appreciated by the working classes. On the other hand, reports from other provincial Governments show that a good deal of ignorance still persists among certain section of workers regarding their rights under the Act.

INSURANCE AGAINST CLAIMS.

It is pointed out that any undue reluctance which may continue to characterise a minority of employers in meeting just claims for compensation will tend to disappear with the growth of the practice of insurance against claims made under the Act. The percentage of employers who insure their liabilities under the Act is not known but it is mentioned in the Burma Report that most of the large employers of labour are insured against the risk, while the Madras Report mentions the existence of 30 insurance companies and a Claims Bureau. Such insurance also appears to be widely resorted to by the employers in Bengal and Bombay.

The total number of applications filed before Commissioners in 1927 under Section 10 of the Act for the award of compensation was 554 against 379 in 1926, an increase of 46 per cent. Distribution cases filed before Commissioners also showed a considerable increase, the number in 1927 being 491 as compared to 409 in 1926, i.e. an increase of 20 per cent. The percentage of contested cases to the total number of cases disposed of by the Commissioners was 22.9 as compared to 23.7 in 1926. The number of applications filed for the registration of Agreements was 711 as against 610 in 1926, an increase of 16 per cent and only 3 out of 711 applications were not registered on account of the inadequacy of the amount of compensation offered. In the majority of cases compensation was paid without the intervention of the Commissioner.

APPEALS TO HIGH COURT.

During the year there were 4 appeals to the High Court and of these two were disposed of during the year and two were pending at its close. Two references, both in Bengal, were made to the High Court under Section 27 of the Act.

Occupational diseases figured for the first time in connection with the working of the Act in India.

The Act remained unchanged throughout the year, but a notification was issued during 1927 by the Governor General under Section 2 (3) of the Act declaring the occupations of loading, unloading and fuelling any ship in any harbour, roadstead, or navigable water to be hazardous occupations.

No great difficulty was experienced in the administration of the Act during the year but suggestions were received for the amendment of the Act in certain directions. A Bill for making certain changes in the Act which are of a comparatively non-controversial character has already been passed by the Legislature and the Government of India have under consideration certain proposals which involve changes of a radical nature in the Act.

CITY & SUBURBS

—:o:—

TO-DAY.

The s.s. "Morea" with the homeward mails sails at 1 p.m.

Harwood League: Ulsters vs. Bombay Gymkhana, Cooperage, 5-30 p.m.

MONDAY, June 10.

M.A. Examination Results, University Hall, 2 p.m.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

CENTRAL LABOUR BOARD.

At the meeting of the representatives of different Unions on the Central Labour Board held on the 18th May 1929, the following office-bearers were elected:—President:—Mr. F. J. Ginvala; Vice-President:—Mr. S. H. Jhabwala; General Secretary:—Mr. I. S. Patel; Secretary of the Library and Statistic Department:—Mr. C. K. Narayanswamy; Organiser of the Library and Statistic Department:—Mr. Desai.

BOMBAY PROVINCIAL CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

A special meeting of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee will be held to-day (Saturday), at 5 p.m. (S. T.), at the Congress House.

An urgent meeting of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee will be held to-day (Saturday), at 5-30 p.m.), at the Congress House.

TREE-PLANTING CEREMONY.

A boy scouts tree-planting ceremony will be performed under the auspices of the Y. M. C. A. Social Welfare Centre (with Municipal employees), at Love Grove Pumping Station at 9 a.m. to-morrow (Sunday), Mr. C. N. Moberly presiding.

ENROLLMENT OF CONGRESS MEMBERS.

As the rainy season has set in and as the membership quota fixed by the A. I. C. C. requires to be fulfilled, the workers of the Bhuleswar Congress Committee will now enroll members on Sundays (instead of Khadi Hawking). They will begin their work, at 7-30 a.m. on this Sunday, the 9th instant. The public are requested to help them by getting themselves enrolled in large numbers.

GIRGAUM CO-OPERATIVE INSTITUTE.

The annual general meeting of the above Institute will be held on Sunday (the 9th instant), at 9-0 a.m. (S. T.), at the Servants of India Society's Home, Sandhurst Road, Girgaum, to adopt the annual report and to pass the statement of accounts for 1928-29 and to elect new Managing Committee for the year 1929-30.

ADDRESS TO CUTCH RAILWAYS MANAGER.

On behalf of the Cutchi residents of Bombay a largely attended public meeting under the presidentship of Seth Jethabhai Narsi was held on Friday night when it was decided to present an address to Mr. Hemchand R. Mehta, Manager, Cutch State Railways, Next week in appreciation of his services to the people and State. An influential Committee for the purpose was elected.

KANARA SARASWAT ASSOCIATION.

Under the joint auspices of the Kanara Saraswat Association and the Saraswat Mahila Samaj Mr. B. Mangeshrao, B.A., L.T., of Aurangabad will deliver a public lecture on "Why Saraswats should learn Hindustani" in the Association Hall, Gamdevi, to-day (Saturday), at 5-30 p.m. (S. T.).

All the members of the community both ladies and gentlemen are cordially invited to attend with their friends. Special seats will be reserved for ladies.

Mr. S. S. Balsekar will preside.

"BOMBAY AMATEURS."

All members of the "Bombay Amateurs" are requested to meet at the premises of the Travancore Association, Kanji Bhuvan, Parel, to-morrow (Sunday), at 9 a.m. (S. T.). Important questions as to the future activities of the "Bombay Amateurs" will be considered at the meeting.

APPRECIATION OF MR. KABALI.

A public meeting of Cutchees of Bombay will be held to-day (Saturday), at 8-0 p.m. (S. T.), at the Cutchee Visa Oswal Mahajan Wadi to consider the proposal of certain signatories that the Cutchee youth Mr. Purushottam Meghji Kabali, the first Indian aviator should be presented by the Cutchees of Bombay an address of appreciation on his arrival in Bombay in recognition of his unique success in aviation.

FRIENDS' UNION.

An ordinary meeting of the above Union will be held in the Unions Hall, on Sunday (9th instant), at 10-30 a.m. (S. T.), when Mr. Hasseinbhai A. Lalji will occupy the chair. The following is the programme of the meeting:—Maulana Kazi Badrul Hasan Saheb Jalali, Editor, "The Khilafat Daily" will speak on "Friends' Union" in Urdu.

BOMBAY YOUTH LEAGUE

—:o:—

RANA PRATAP ANNIVERSARY

Bombay youths will celebrate the birth anniversary of Rana Pratap on Monday, 10th June, at a public meeting at 6-30 p.m. Well known speakers will address the meeting. The place and names will be announced later.

MR. MEHERALLY'S APPEAL TO YOUTHS.

Mr. Yusuf J. Meherally, General Secretary, All-India Youth Congress and Bombay Presidency Youth League has issued the following to all the Youth Leagues in India.

The birth anniversary of Rana Pratap, one of the most picturesque figures in Indian history falls on Monday June 10. Alike by his great and unflinching determination, by his desperate deeds of valour by his noble ideals of chivalry and justice Pratap has won for himself an immortal place in history and in the hearts of his countrymen.

Strangely enough the greatest tribute to Pratap came from his great and distinguished antagonist Akbar, who raised a statue to Pratap's memory.

When the true history of India is rescued from the fictions garbled on it by Britain-booming Anglo-Indian "historians," posterity will truly appraise the worth of Rana Pratap and his name will be joined with those of the other emancipator as one of the greatest sons of India.

THE HAJ COMMITTEE IN BOMBAY

—:o:—

BOMBAY, Friday.

The Haj Enquiry Committee appointed by the Government of India to enquire into the arrangements in force at the Indian Ports Calcutta, Bombay and Karachi for pilgrims proceeding to the Hedjaz met this afternoon at the Secretariat. The Hon. Mr. H. B. Clayton presided.

Mr. F. H. Stonehewer-Brd, British Consul at Jeddah was the first witness examined. He said that he had been British Consul at Jeddah since two years. He was of the opinion that the staff during the pilgrimage season was entirely inadequate to carry on the work. All that he had been able to do during the season was partly with the assistance of the Jeddah authorities and partly with that of his staff.

(Fuller Report will appear in next issue of the "Chronicle.")

PRARTHANA SAMAJ.

Mr. J. G. Gadre will conduct the weekly Divine Service in the Prarthana Mandir, Girgaum, on Sunday (the 9th instant), at 5-30 p.m.

BOMBAY FACED WINH GRAVE FINANCIAL CRISES

—:o:—

(Continued from page 16.)

principally hit most and feel unequal to facing a long period of deadlock? If and when the Sassoons and the Wadias are prepared to face a prolonged deadlock it is asked why should other mills find difficulty to take the same attitude with the same ease unless it be due to the inefficiency and incompetence of the management concerned.

INDIAN GOVT'S STEP-MOTHERLR ATTITUDE MUST GO.

It may not, considering every aspect of the question, be a bad decision, if the Millowners sent a deputation to Simla to enlighten the Central Government of all the facts of the case as they view it. And, should there be any concerted action on the part of all representative, commercial and business organisations in Bombay, with a view to impress the local and Central Governments with the wisdom of a less step-motherly policy, it may not be entirely fruitless. That, at least, is the opinion in circles which have followed with interest from the distance of Simla the developments in Bombay and their reactions locally.—Free Press.

RECOGNITION OF ELEMENTARY RIGHTS OF TRADE UNIONISM

—:o:—

WHAT STRIKERS ARE FIGHTING FOR

BOMBAY, June 7.

The Secretary, Girni Kamgar Union writes:—

With reference to the report of the "Evening News of India" that 'some of the labour leaders stated that they would agree to the arbitration of Mahatma Gandhi or Pandit Motilal Nehru in the present texile dispute' it should be understood that no authorized representative of the Girni Kamgar Union has made any such statement.

Now that the Mill-owners have realised the futility of the bluff about the fizzling out of the strike, attempts are being made to revive the proposal for referring the dispute to arbitration. The attitude of the Union as regards this proposal has always been clear and consistent. The Union can never agree to hand over the destinies of its members to the judgment of persons whose interests are not the same as theirs. Moreover, the Union cannot ignore the fact that the proposal for arbitration is made only when it is realized that the Union is strong enough to stand on its own legs and carry on the strike till success is achieved.

"FRIENDS" OF INDUSTRY.

Many 'friends' of 'Indian Industry' are cropping up at this stage with all kinds of proposals to bring about a 'settlement,' but before accepting their 'bona fides' the workers are bound to take into consideration their significant silence during the period when the strike was supposed to fizzling out.

"COMMUNIST" BOGEY.

One of the most deceptive pleas brought forward to condemn the prolongation of the strike is that it will result in 'paving the way for the White Man to step in and collar our mills at rock-bottom value.' Labour is being attacked for being a party to the destruction of the mill industry or to the transfer of its control to European hands. An appeal is being made to the 'Nationalist' sentiment and the boycott of foreign cloth is being exploited to alienate public sympathy from the fight which the textile workers under the leadership of the Girni Kamgar Union are waging for the elementary rights of Trade Unionism. In order to make the argument appear plausible, the 'Communist' bogey is being raised and blood-curdling tales about the objects of the leaders of the Union are being circulated. But all this propaganda is hardly likely to bring about any good results. The workers know that it is they who constitute the 'nation,' and they cannot be asked to sacrifice their own interests in favour of the 'nation' which is supposed to be something different from and opposed to them.

MR. HUTCHINSON AS VICE-PRESIDENT.

Mr. H. L. Hutchinson has been unanimously elected as the Vice-President of the Girni Kamgar Union in the place of Mr. Lalji Pendse who was recently expelled.

"BETTER ATTENDANCE ON FRIDAY THAN THURSDAY"

—:o:—

The Millowners Association in their bulletin dated Friday states:—

"The attendance is better to-day, and 2,000 more operatives than yesterday are working."

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The homeward P. & O. Mail steamer "Narkunda" with the Mails from Bombay of 25th ultimo arrived at Marseilles at 6 a.m. on the 7th instant. Passengers travelling by the P. & O. Special Train were due to arrive in London on Saturday afternoon. The Mails left by the Mail Special and would be delivered in London on Sunday morning.

The P. & O. Mail steamer "Macedonia" with the Mails from Bombay of 1st instant arrived at Aden at 9 a.m. on the 6th instant and left there at 1-30 p.m. the same day.

POSTAL NOTICES.

Mails from Australia via Dhanushkodi for Bombay are due here on Sunday, the 9th instant.

Superscribed Mails for Laurenzo Marquis and South Africa per extra s.s. "Umvolosi" via Dhanushkodi and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 p.m. on Sunday, the 9th instant.

Superscribed Mails for Japan per s.s. "Toko Maru" will be closed at the General Post Office at 9-0 a.m. on Sunday, the 9th instant.

LATEST COTTON NEWS

New York Futures 6 Pts. Down

(From Our Correspondent).

NEW YORK

New York, June 7.

The New York Cotton Futures Market ruled very steady in the early part on coverings but later slightly declined on long liquidation influenced by favourable weather forecast.

Price fluctuations in July were as under:—

Opening	18.65	unchanged.
	18.69	plus .02
	18.67	plus .02
	18.73	plus .08
	18.77	plus .12
	18.72	plus .07
Closed	18.59	—.06

LIVERPOOL

—:o:—

Liverpool, June 7.

The Liverpool Cotton Market opened at a rise of 6 points on parity with previous New York close. There was additional rise of 2 points on increased buying but prices declined on Bear pressure. The weather report was favourable and Lancashire spinners have decided to demand wages reduction equal to 12 per cent of the current earning, off the operatives. If claims pressed workmen are likely to go on strike. This news was responsible for a decline of 5 points but prices again improved a better new advices and closed at a rise of 10 points.

EXPECTATIONS.

On Saturday Liverpool Cotton Market is due to open about 5 points down while in local market Broach July-Aug. is expected to open at Rs. 332.

JULY.

—:o:—

NEW YORK.

New York, June 7.

Previous Closing Rate	18.65
To-day's Opening Rate	18.65, 18.64
Difference	nil, —.01
To-day's Closing Rate	18.59
Difference	—.06

LIVERPOOL.

Liverpool, June 7.

Previous Closing Rate	9.93
To-day's Opening Rate	10.00
Difference	plus .07
To-day's Closing Rate	10.03
Difference	plus .10

WEATHER OVER COTTON BELT.

Messrs. Bishambarlal Maheshwari have received the following cable:—

Slight rain Shoeport, District Oklohama. Entire belt partly cloudy. Between midnight and daybreak no precipitation. Slightly warmer.

LONDON SILVER MARKET

—:o:—

London, June 7.

Silver Ready	24-0-0 Unchanged
Silver Forward	24-1-0 Unchanged

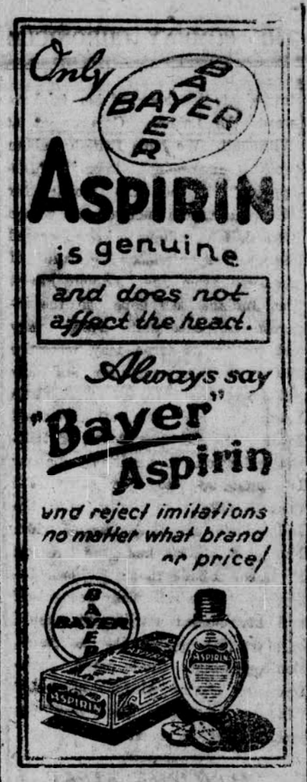
Market steady.

BOMBAY PRICES.

—:o:—

Bombay, June 7.

1st Settlement	55-1-0
2nd Settlement	54-15-0
3rd Settlement	55-0-0



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The Bombay Chronicle

SATURDAY, JUNE 8, 1929.

Whither Bombay?

—:o:—

The fact that the authorities of the Bombay Stock Exchange are making efforts to bring about an early and satisfactory settlement of the textile dispute is symptomatic of the grave situation that has arisen in Bombay—a situation that is fraught with the most ruinous consequences to the trade and commerce of the City. The Stock Exchange, of course, awoke to the danger of the situation as a result of the heavy fall in the prices of the mill scrips and, in sympathy with them, of shares of other industrial concerns, during the month of May. Even the Stock Exchange prices, however, are not an adequate indication of the true state of the financial condition of Bombay. Only, those who are in the know of things or who carefully study the trend of events realise what the dangerous possibilities of that situation are. One thing is certain. If the textile dispute is not settled within a week or two, Bombay will be faced with a financial crisis the like of which it has seldom experienced.

But the tragic irony of the situation is that while everyone who has something to do with the industrial and financial life of the City knows this, it seems to be nobody's business to concert timely measures to avert the crisis. A fatal paralysis seems to have overcome the public life of this City just at the moment when it most needs the mobilisation of the good sense, public spirit and, above all, vision of its leading citizens. And no one seems to be a more helpless victim of this paralysis than the Government of Bombay. It is a singular misfortune of Bombay that at this critical juncture in its history, the General Member, the Finance Member and the Home Member, through no fault of their own, are all innocent of deep and intimate knowledge of the economic and financial organisation of Bombay which would help them to realise the magnitude of the permanent injury that would be inflicted on the City and, through it, on the whole Presidency if the textile dispute is not soon settled. But vision, and far-seeing statesmanship can more than make up for lack of knowledge. When will the Government of Bombay realise that the function of a Government is not merely to "wait and see"? It is true that both the parties to the dispute are adamant and will hear of no compromise and the fact is most regrettable. But Government have the means to bring their immense influence and powers of persuasion to bear on the parties and we have no doubt if His Excellency Sir Fredrick Sykes and his Government will only make a determined effort they will not be long in setting up a Board of Arbitration to deal with the situation in a manner honourable to both sides and productive of an abiding settlement.

The supreme need of Bombay is the restoration of confidence regarding its financial stability in the immediate future. The mere institution of an Arbitration Board, with the consent of both the parties which Government cannot fail to secure if they make it clear to the latter that they will not accept a refusal, will go a long way in restoring this confidence and Government can accelerate the revival of the confidence by prevailing upon the Imperial and other Banks, by means which are available to them, to lend a helping hand by adopting a generous attitude towards mills in need of financial assistance. The authorities of the Stock Exchange also have to play their part in the general task of restoring confidence. They have taken prompt measures regarding the June settlement. But these measures are not enough. If they are genuinely anxious to make a constructive contribution to a settlement they must not permit the Stock Exchange to be exploited by a few selfish individuals for their own ends in a manner that will spell ruin to the textile industry in particular and the City in general. There may be no foundation for the report that there are men operating in the Stock Exchange who are interested in prolonging the strike. But the authorities have to be on the guard all the same. The rules sanctioned by Government empower them in special circumstances to alter or to postpone, to a fixed date or dates, days for settlement, for buying in and selling out, Pay Days and Settling Days. This power they must exercise by suspending all forward transactions in mill scrips until the normal working of the mills is restored and thus make it impossible for self-regarding speculators to exploit the trials and tribulations of the City for their own sordid gains.

Labour and India

—:o:—

It is some satisfaction that Lord Chelmsford has not been selected as the new Secretary of State for India. It would have been a calculated affront to select a man with whose Viceroyalty is associated the shame of the Rowlatt Act and the horrors of Amritsar and in whose regime the whole country rang with the cries of "Chelmsford Must Go". His appointment might have been a clever device to placate the Conservatives and the Liberals in the Opposition, but it would be a fresh proof positive to Indians that Labour cared as little for Indian sentiment or interests as did the other parties. Lord Chelmsford may be a shade better than Lord Birkenhead. But he has none of the courage and sympathy which the Labour organ, "New Leader", most desires in the Secretary of State for India in the present troublous times. He might, perhaps, have been chosen as an "expert" for his past experience in India and his connection with the old Reforms. But, as Mr. Brailsford remarks, the present occasion demands "a man bigger than officials, with sympathy and tact in handling big problems", and the "New Leader" rightly cautions Mr. MacDonald to beware of the "experts outside Labour ranks".

We have no desire to attach undue importance to the appointment of this or that individual as the Secretary of State for India. The solution of the Indian problem depends more upon the policy of the British Government as a whole and a great deal more on the people of India themselves. But a right man in the right place may at least avert many a disastrous error, like the appointment of the Simon Commission, and the grave complications arising from the persistence in the error for the sake of prestige. Captain Wedgwood Benn is a Radical Liberal and joined the Labour Party in 1927 and of him at least this can be said that he may prove to be the right man. For the sake of his reputation as a man of genuine sympathy with the aspirations of those who are now the subject people of the Empire as well as for the stability of that Empire we trust he will prove to be such. Says the "New Leader": "India is in a much bigger ferment than even Labour opinion realises. The recent arrests of Trade Union and Labour leaders have created an ugly atmosphere. Despite the memory of the Bengal Ordinance, India's eyes are turned at this hour of her trial towards the Labour Government at Whitehall. We hope British Labour won't disappoint them." "Disappoint" is not the word; for after the appointment of the Simon Commission Indians have ceased expecting spontaneous gesture of good-will from the Labour Party. But Indians still hope in the interests of peace that Party may yet rectify its error, may recognise the force of circumstances and may yet prove true to its democratic traditions and its oft-advertised loyalty to the principle of Self-determination. If British Labour is prepared to do that, it cannot afford to dally with the Indian problem any longer. Mr. Fenner Brockway has good reason to warn Labour that "Egypt's Independence must be fully recognised and her elected Parliament should be given the opportunity of functioning; while India must have Dominion Status within a year." "Before the end of the year" is perhaps what is meant.

WITH THE FIRST SHOWER.

—:o:—

(BY JEHANGIR J. VAKIL.)

After the long dry months of heat, the first shower. Does it require much imagination to think of the earth as rejoicing in the first cool touch of heaven's rain after the long-drawn agony of barrenness, the swoon in which she went near to death?

It comes—the long-expected, the first real shower. Before it, at intervals, the first drops that hardly break through the foliage-roof of the earth, drops that lie cradled like the infant thoughts of the sky, in the folds of earth's dry leaves. These are the first heralds, the pioneers who broke through the ranks of the correct who would not descend from the skies a moment before their due time. But their light footfalls on the leaves tears to shreds the immemorial patience of the much-suffering earth. Her head reels, for she hears, in her pulse-beats, the drums and cymbals of the sky even before they sound the onslaught for the mad dervish-dance of stinging kisses, that is to be performed on her upturned face—the face of her who is the ever-young Mother of Man, Mother of Beauty and Strength.

And now the fragrance of earth's blessedness rises to our nostrils—the sweet-scent of the rain-wet earth. What perfume distilled in the vanity-centres of the world can compare with the scent of the earth's dark body thrilled by the rain? Like a strong but not heady wine, it goes through our beings, opening for us the power-reservoirs of untold centuries of the emotional being of man and animal, bird and flower and tree. For our joy in it is but a small part of the joy that has thrilled thousands of generations of men who lived nearer the bosom-beats of Earth, than in an industrial age is possible for us. And as to the trees and birds, or the flower swung this way and that on the end of a vexed branch, who shall measure their quickened heart-beats as they respond—dark brunettes or pale blondes—to the importunate sharp kisses of the stinging shower—the first of the season?

Where the smoke of factory-chimneys does not stain, with its dirty brown, the snow-white heifers that saunter at will in the eternal pastures of the sky, and the walls of insanitary and congested cities do not rise between Nature and Man, the season that is now setting in, is the most glorious in India—for its hide-and-seek of light and shade, if for nothing else. Ours is a country where the sun reduces all things to a wearisome monotone of excessive light, and with excessive heat saps the vigor of the blood. The clouds break up the sun's brutal frankness of light into a myriads semi-tones of infinitely significant suggestions, and introduce the 'Bhairavi' notes of plaintiveness into the processional music of the Indian year—the note which has been caught and preserved in the immortal love-strains of the greatest lyricist that India produced before Rabindranath—Kalidas, whose Cloud-Messenger to this day sails the skies of Indian sentiment, bright and fresh as the first shower of the season.

THROUGH BRITISH EYES

—:o:—

AN EPIC FEAT.

Great deeds must have great chroniclers—on the principle of 'Sweets to the Sweet'—and it is, therefore, a blessing that we have the 'Times of India' in Bombay. For Anglo-Indians when they cease eating India's salt, go on distinguishing themselves in England in a variety of ways and we poor Natives would not get a chance of being thrilled by their epic deeds were it not for this great chronicler of the sublime. You have no doubt often admired a be-medalled Professor of Brawn and Muscle holding up motor cars and so forth. 'The Times of India' and I now call upon you to admire a mightier feat—that of a valiant knight who 'managed to see' that at Stourbridge the steam-roller of Labour majority was stationary. The Flappers' votes, it seems, came to him equally with the Labour candidate. O deed worthy of record! O valour! O prowess! None but the brave deserve the fair. In the light of the undermentioned facts what can Flapper-muscle not do?

"Sir Stanley Reed did not succeed in destroying the Labour majority at Stourbridge. The Flappers' Act added ten thousand names to the electoral roll at Stourbridge. Consequently it was difficult to tell how the voting would go. But while Labour majorities have been increased in many constituencies Sir Stanley Reed put up a stout fight and managed to see that at Stourbridge it was more or less stationary."

BATCHELOR AND SPINSTER.

The following extract from an English paper will not, I hope, inspire an Indian to write "Mother England":—

"In view of the passing of the Age of Marriage Bill, it is interesting to read the Vicar-General's records for 1675.

For there is a note of the licence "For a marriage of William Whitmore, of Barnes, Middlesex, gentleman, batchelor, about ten years of age, to Mistress Frances Whitmore, of Bridnorth, Salop, spinster, about nine."

IN GLASS HOUSES.

That our trustees are not managing their own affairs with trustee-like efficiency, is evidenced by women taking to wool-spinning on the old-fashioned wheel as 'a pleasant and remunerative' home-industry.

"Angora wool spinning, a new industry, is bringing the old-fashioned spinning-wheel into service again.

The women in Nottingham are adopting the new calling in large numbers, for it provides a pleasant and remunerative occupation that can be followed at home.

It takes forty minutes to spin one ounce of wool, which makes from 150 to 300 yards of yarn."

SELF-DECEPTION OR HYPOCRISY.

The following is from the English paper 'The Outline':—

"In the case of the English, the tendency to self-deception is so extraordinary that it has earned for them a universal reputation for hypocrisy. Those of us who are English know that this reputation is entirely undeserved. The Englishman is not a hypocrite; he is, on the contrary, exceptionally honest and sincere. If, as all the world asserts, his professions and his acts are contradictory, this is not due to hypocrisy. The Englishman simply does not see the contradiction. The motives he professes are not put forth to mislead people; he honestly believes that the motives he professes are his actual motives. Foreigners cannot believe in this degree of innocence; they cannot understand how a man can be so little aware of himself."

It is intriguing to juxtapose with

(Continued on Page 11.)

THE SUKKUR BARRAGE

—:o:—

OPEN LETTER TO SIR M. VISVESWARAYA AND MR. NAWAB ALI

(Sir M. Visveswaraya and Nawab Ali Nawaz Jung Bahdur are visiting Sind to inspect Lloyd Barrage Works and report to Government).

Sirs,

You are welcome to our Province of Sind but you have taken a very serious step in accepting the invitation of the Government of Bombay to give your opinion on the Scheme of the Lloyd Barrage and canals taking off above it.

I hope you realise that this is the biggest scheme of the perennial irrigation in India and needs very highly specialised experience on similar works to judge the wisdom or otherwise in its conception and execution. It is for you to devote your best consideration to its provisions and anticipated financial results.

The scheme has been very cleverly and widely boosted and advertised by its progenitors and supporters. It has been also severely criticised by its opponents for its present provisions and the methods of execution. You have to judge between both the opposing opinions and arrive at conclusions which, if followed, should remove all the drawbacks in the design as well as in construction; curtail all the waste and losses while there is time still to do it and improve its revenue prospects as far as possible. You have to assure the poor unhappy taxpayers of this Presidency that the best care is being or will be taken of the money and they will not be unnecessarily burdened with avoidable unproductive expenditure.

I have taken great pains to understand the scheme and made enquiries about it. I have not yet seen any answers to my criticism which have satisfied me and removed my doubts on several heads of the scheme. I am very anxious all culturable lands in this province of Sind.

POINTS FOR CONSIDERATION.

For your report to be useful, you will please consider and investigate the following points:

(1) Estimates:—

(a) Sufficiency of provision.

(b) Exclusion of most essential works from the scheme for successful irrigation of the province such as drainages between various systems of main and branch canals and Manchar Drainage with flood protection against floods in Larkhana, etc.

(c) Curtailment rates:—The working rates are much higher than those of the original estimates. A few instances may be pointed out here; the rates for excavation of canals, excavation under Barrage floors and masonry works of the Barrage proper, etc., etc.

(d) Curtailment of programme, lowering full supply levels to save earth work thus increasing lift areas.

(2) Stability of structure:—Continuous charges are being introduced based, presumably, on experience gained during construction, in the floor construction of the Barrage. It is reported that water has been forcing out through the floors. Arches are also now proposed to be made of reinforced cement concrete instead of ashlar masonary for which about Rs. 12 lacs was spent on installing machinery alone for quarrying and dressing.

3. (a) Sufficiency of discharge in the canals:—The Kharif duties in Sind have never been above 60 to 80 acres per cusese for dry crops and 35 to 40 for wet crops. The duties adopted are 50 and 100 in scheme.

(b) The present discharge of all canals serving the Barrage area in the Kharif season is 48,000 cusecs and they irrigate 16 lacs acres in

(Continued on Page 11.)

Notes of the Day.

—:o:—

One More Arrest.

Only yesterday we had occasion to remark in connection with the arrest of Mr. Ramanand Chatterjee that in these days one rises every morning eager to know who may have been arrested the day before and whose may be the turn the next day. Khwaja Ghulam Mohammad, Secretary of the Congress and Khilafat Committees, was arrested on Thursday on a charge of sedition at Lahore, where Congressmen are preparing to hold the next eventful session of the Congress. We have no doubt that his place will be promptly filled by another and his work continued uninterrupted despite every kind of harrassment. The acute stage of the national struggle promises to begin earlier than we expected. But India must be prepared to face it calmly with determination to press on and without grieving for the disabled or the dead. A lengthening Roll of Honour can only hasten the advent of freedom.

Studious Neglect.

At a conference in London of the British Commonwealth League, Mrs. Jinarajadasa, who by the way happens to be a European lady, is reported to have stated that the majority of the people in India are anxious for social reform, but that, whenever any regulation or Bill is introduced in the Legislatures, Government always oppose it. We are glad that Mrs. Jinarajadasa has stated a plain truth plainly. We admit that sections of the public have their own prejudices against social reform. But it cannot be denied that in many matters like raising the marriageable age of girls or the age of consent and the removal of untouchability enlightened public opinion is definitely in favour of reform. But under the pretence of religious neutrality Government have studiously neglected to make use of the pro-reform feeling and pass beneficent legislative measures. What is worse, they have often hindered reform measures initiated by non-officials in the Legislatures.

Out of Court.

The reported recommendations of the U. P. Simonite Committee are more reactionary than those of the Madras Committee. It not only recommends absurd anachronisms like a provincial Second Chamber and communal electorates but pleads for a "stronger Central Government", by which, of course, is meant a Government not at all responsible to the Legislature. It is difficult to see how a "strong Central Government" can go well with complete provincial autonomy the Committee asks for. However, it is unnecessary to discuss the details of the scheme at length. It is leagues behind the Nehru Report and is, therefore, entirely out out court. And, after all, it is not any Simon Committee that will have anything to do with the actual forging of the new Constitution.

Significant Changes.

The Bombay Non-Brahmin Party is understood to be contemplating some radical changes in its policy. The changes are very significant. The proposed substitution of "The Peasants' Party" for its present communal appellation is indicative of the slow but steady reaction against communalism. The reaction is more distinctly seen in the proposal to include Brahmins in the party if they accept its policy. The Party is satisfied with Dominion Status as its goal "for the present." But its actual policy in the near future is stated to be to protect the peasants "from social, religious and economic exploitation by mullahs, moulvies, priests or usurers". The poor peasants need also to be protected from liquor dealers and opium dopers. The Party can do a great deal for social reform in the widest sense if it seriously means work. With a little more organisation and self-assertion the non-Brahmins can soon abolish a number of irrational and anti-social caste distinctions in

THE LABOUR CABINET

Who's Who

MR. RAMSAY MACDONALD

PRIME MINISTER.

Born in October of 1866, Mr. Ramsay MacDonald received his education at a Board School. At a very early period of his eventful life, the first Labour Premier of England threw himself into the Socialist movement in which he made himself felt as an important figure. As an able organiser and writer he soon became a formidable personality in the Socialist movement in England. In 1900 he was appointed Secretary of the Labour Party and held the position for 11 years. In 1905 he edited the "Socialist Library" it was as the Chairman of the Independent Labour Party of which the late Keir Hardie was the Leader, that Mr. MacDonald first entered Parliament in 1906 as Labour member for Leicester. This seat he held for a dozen years. In 1913 he visited India as a member of the Public Services Commission. When the Great War broke out he held fast to the band of pacifists even at the cost of his leadership of the Labour Party (1914) in Parliament and four years later (1918) his seat for Leicester in the Khaki elections. In the following elections (1921) he, however, chose his present constituency, Aberavon Division of Glamorganshire. In 1922 he was hailed as the Leader of His Majesty's Opposition. In 1924 Mr. MacDonald became the first Labour Prime Minister, First Lord of the Treasury and Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. But Labour term of office was short-lived, for another General Election was soon precipitated resulting in a thumping Tory success. It is, however, noteworthy that it was during his short Premiership that a way was prepared for Anglo-Russian friendship. It was also at this period that he gave the first rude shock to the Indian political sentiments about the Labour Party by enacting the notorious Bengal Ordinance.

CAPTAIN WEDGWOOD BENN

SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA

Capt. William Wedgwood Benn, who has been appointed Secretary of State for India, is one of the recent converts to the Labour Party from the ranks of Radical Liberals. He was born in 1877, being second son of Sir John William Benn, first Baronet. He graduated from London University in 1898 with the first place in honours and won the University prize in French. He was returned to Parliament as a Liberal from St. George's Division, Tower Hamlets in 1906 and retained his seat till 1918 when he chose Leith whose representative in Parliament he has been since. He joined the Labour Party in 1927. He was Parliamentary Private Secretary successively at the Treasury Board of Education, and Admiralty, a junior Lord of Treasury from 1910-15; representative of H. M. Office of Works in Commons 1912-14 and of the Insurance Commission 1914. He was the first Chairman of the National Relief Fund, 1914. During the war he served with the Yeomanry in Egypt and Gallipoli and with the R. N. A. S. as observer, 1916, till H. M. S. "Ben-My-Chree" was sunk by the Turks in January, 1917. He qualified as seaplane pilot in 1917 and served on the staff of the Adriatic Barrage from June to October, 1917. He won the D.S.O. for flying services and Distinguished Flying Cross for special night work. He has been taking special interest in the Near East Affairs in Parliament and is the author of "In the Side Shows".

MR. PHILLIP SNOWDEN

(Chancellor of Exchequer.)

Rt. Hon. Philip Snowden becomes Chancellor of the Exchequer for the second time. He held the same office in 1924. Born in 1864 and educated privately in Board Schools, he entered the Civil Service in 1886 when he was only 22 years old. Seven years later he retired and devoted himself to journalism and lecturing. He became well-known as an ardent advocate of extreme Socialistic views and entered Parliament in 1900. In 1903 he became the Chairman of the I. L. P. and held this position for three years. He was member of various Royal Commissions and from 1917 to 1919 was again Chairman of the I. L. P. from which he resigned in 1927. Among his various publications are "Socialist Budget", "Socialism and Syndicalism", "Socialism and the Drink Question", "Living Wage", "Wages and Prices", "Labour and the New World". As one of the best debaters in the Commons, Mr. Snowden has always been heard with respect.

JIMMY THOMAS

(Minister of Employment.)

The Rt. Hon. James Henry Thomas has had a very remarkable career. Born of working class parents at Newport in 1878, he started life at the age of 9 as an errand boy. He soon passed into the service of the Great Western Railway first as an engine-cleaner and then as fireman and engine driver. At an early date he took to the organisation of Railwaymen and the development of the Unions and soon became a most powerful exponent of their claims. In 1911 he led the great strike of Railwaymen who came out in a body. "Jimmy" entered Parliament in 1910 as Labour candidate from Derby which he has represented ever since. His early Parliamentary life waas not eventful and he was more or less a Labour Back-bencher, being more interested in the organisation work outside. After the war he took to his Parliamentary career with ardour and soon won his way a prominence and authority. In 1921 he was elected Vice-Chairman of the Parliamentary Labour Party and from 1920-24 he held the position of the President of International Federation of Trade Unions. In the first Labour Government (1924) he was made Secretary of State for Colonies.

MR. ARTHUR HENDERSON.

(Foreign Secretary.)

The Rt. Hon. Arthur Henderson is the first Labour Member of Parliament to rise to the rank of Cabinet Member. Born of working class parents in Glasgow in 1863, Mr. Henderson sought employment in Newcastle where he apprenticed as a moulder. His persevering nature soon brought him prominence in the Labour movement. He was for some years a member of Newcastle City Council and Darlington Borough Council and became Mayor in 1903.

He first entered Parliament in 1903 from Barnard Castle at a bye-election. He soon made his mark as a front rank member of the Parliamentary Labour Party, so much so that he was elected Chairman of the Party in 1908, a post which he held for two years and to which he was re-elected in 1914 when Mr. MacDonald had to resign owing to his pacifist views. He was, like Mr. Snowden, a "Single Chamber" man advocating the ending of the House of Lords. In Mr. Asquith's Coalition Ministry (1915) Mr. Henderson was given a seat in the Cabinet as President of the Board of Education and adviser to the Government on Labour questions arising out of the World War. In 1916 he was relieved of the Board of Education and was made the Paymaster-General. In Mr. Lloyd George's War Cabinet Mr. Henderson was an original member without portfolio. He also served as a member of the Railway Commission and Industrial Council in 1911. After the Russian revolution in 1917 Mr. Henderson visited that country on behalf the British Government. But soon differences arose in the Cabinet with regard to the British Labour participation in the Stockholm Conference and this cost him his seat in the Cabinet. He, thereafter, made common cause with the Pacifists in support of Labour internationalism and the Labour Policy of the latter part of 1918. This was mainly responsible for his defeat in the 1918 General election. He, was, however, returned to Parliament the next year at a by-election for Widnes. He was one of those strong promoters of the League of Nations. He attended the International Socialist Conference and in 1920 visited Ireland on a peace-mission.

MR. SIDNEY WEBB

(Secretary of State for Dominions.)

Mr. Sidney Webb, the well-known Fabian, first entered Parliament as a Labour M.P. in 1922 from the Seaham Division of Durham. Mr. Webb has been for quite a number of years on the London County Council as one of its most progressive members and has distinguished himself in economics and public administration. He was at one time Chairman of the London School of Economics. Mr. Webb was included in Mr. MacDonald's first Ministry as President of the Board of Trade from January to November, 1924. He was a member of the Minority Commission and is supposed to have assisted in drawing up the Minority Report of the Poor Law Commission (1919). Mr. Webb is the author of a number of books on Labour problems, chief amongst them being "Towards Social Democracy", "Socialism in England", "The Eight Hours' Day", "History of Trade Unionism", "Problems of Modern Industry", "Fabian Essays", "A Constitution for Socialist Commonwealth of Great Britain", etc. He was the founder of "New Statesman".

LORD THOMSON.

Secretary for Air.

Lord Christopher Thompson 1st Baron of Cardington was educated at the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich. He obtained his first commission in 1894. Two years later he served in the Mashonaland Campaign. For his services in the South African War during 1899-1902 he was promoted Brevet-Mayor, on obtaining the rank of Captain. From 1902 to 1905 he was instructor at the School of Military Engineering at Chatham. In 1909-10 he was at the Staff College and from 1911 to 1914 at the War Office. During the Great War he was at the General Headquarters in 1914. He was Military Attache and Chief of the Military Commission at Roumania in 1915-16. He was a member of the Supreme War Council in 1918-19, in which latter year he retired with the honorary rank of Brigadier-General. He was Secretary of State for Air in 1924.

MR. ARTHUR GREENWOOD.

Minister of Health.

Mr. Arthur Greenwood, M.P., (Lab.), Nelson and Colne, since 1922 has ben elected M.P. by the same constituency in the last General Election. He is the Secretary, Labour Party Research and Information Department. He was Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Health in the 1924 Labour Government. He has been a member of various inquiry committees and was Secretary of the Labour Commission to Ireland and General Secretary of the Labour Party's Advisory Committee (1920-21). He is the author of many works on health.

MR. F. O. ROBERTS.

Minister of Pensions.

The Rt. Hon. Frederick Owen Roberts returns to the same position as he occupied in the 1924 Labour Government. Born in 1876, he was educated at National School, East Haddon and has represented West Bromwich in the House of Commons since 1928. Mr. Roberts is the honorary Life President of the Northampton Labour Party and Trades Council. He was Chairman of the National Executive of the Labour Party (1926-27).

MR. J. R. CLYNES.

(Secretary for Home Affairs.)

Rt. Hon. J. R. Clynes was born in Oldham in 1870 and has been Secretary to the Lancashire District Gasworkers and General Labourers Union. He has represented a division of Manchester in Labour interest since 1906. He joined the Coalition Ministry in July 1917 and succeeded the late Lord Rhondda as Food Controller in July 1918, remaining later. He was Chairman of the Parliamentary Labour Party, 1921 to November 1922, when he became Deputy Leader. He occupied the post of Lord Privy Seal in the former Labour Government.

SIR CHARLES TREVELYAN

Board of Education President.

The Rt. Hon. Sir Charles Philips Trevelyn returns to his former office under the 1924 Labour Government. Born in 1870, he was educated at Harrow and Trinity College, Cambridge. He was Secretary to Lord Crewe when Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland (1892-93). Originally a member of the Liberal Party in Parliament (1899-1918). Sir Charles broke away from the Party on the issue of British Government's War policy and joined the ranks of Labour.

SIR JOHN SANKEY.

Lord Chancellor.

The Rt. Hon. Lord Justice Sir John Sankey, G. B. E. Judge of the King's Bench Division from 1914 to 1928 was born in October 1866. He was called to the Bar from the Middle Temple in 1892. He was Chairman of the Aliens Advisory Committee (1915) and of the Coal Industry Commission in 1919. In 1928 he was appointed P. C. and in the February of the same year he was made Lord Justice of Appeal.

MR. TOM JOHNSTON.

(Parliamentary Under-Secretary for Scotland.)

Tom Johnston, as a prominent member of the I. L. P., has held many positions in that Party. He has represented Labour in Parliamnt since 1922. He is the founder and Editor of the Glasgow labour paper "Forward". Well-known as a public speaker on financial and historical questions, he has the credit of having initiated many Municipal Schemes. Mr.. Tom Johnston is now 47 years old. He visited India two years ago.

MR. LEES-SMITH.

(Postmaster-General.)

Born in India in 1878, Mr. Bertrand Lees-Smith was educated for the army. After obtaining a cadetship at Woolwich, he resigned it and joined Queens College, Oxford where he took his M.A. degree. He has been representing Keighley Division in Yorkshire since 1924 in Parliament. He joined the Labour Party in 1919 before which he was a Liberal representing Northampton in Parliament (1910-18). He is the author of several books on economies and polities, including one on Indian Economics. He was invited some years ago to give a course of lectures in the Bombay University.

IN THE MIDST OF HEAVY DOWNPOUR

A typical scene in Bombay streets after the heavy downpours of rain on Thursday and Friday.

CAPT. WEDGEWOOD BENN FOR INDIA OFFICE

(Continued from page 1

fication and other methods of modernisation. The question of privately-owned wagons as also the creation of a new railway "ring" around London in order to reduce difficulties, and costs of handling the goods traffic are also likely to be tackled. Another scheme of Mr. Thomas is [illegible]

MR. HENDERSON TO BE FOREIGN SECRETARY

MR. LANSBURY AS FIRST COMMISSIONER OF WORKS

LONDON, June 6.

It is now definitely stated that Mr. Arthur Henderson will be Foreign Secretary, and Mr. George Lansbury the First Commissioner of Works and also a Member of the Economic Committee to be established by Mr. MacDonald under the Chairmanship of Mr. Thomas to coordinate the work of Government's departments, particularly in regard to Unemployment.

It is stated that Mr. George Lansbury will have the post enabling him to help Mr. Thomas, and Miss Margaret Bonfield will have a seat in the Cabinet, probably the Duchy of Lancaster. Other appointments forecasted are Mr. Cyples, Home Secretary. Mr. William Graham, President of Board of Trade and Capt. Wedgwood Benn, First Lord of the Admiralty.—Reuter.

In response to an enquiry at his London residence, Lord Chelmsford said that he could not yet make any statement in regard to the report that he would be Secretary of State for India.—Reuter.

PANDIT JAWAHARLAL DOESN'T EXPECT ANYTHING FROM LABOUR

CALCUTTA, June 7.

Referring to the advent of the Labour Government, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, interviewed by a representative of the Free Press, said:—

"India's prospect depends not on the Government in Power in England but only on the organised strength of the Indian people. The Labour Party dare not offend the various other groups in order to please India. It is quite possible that it may adopt even an aggressive anti-Indian attitude.

OBJECTIONABLE AND INSULTING.

"Lord Olivier's appointment to the India Office is most objectionable. The alternative of Lord Chelmsford in Whitehall is again highly insulting. India must protest against being thus trifled with, which is possible only by concentrating on the Congress Organisation."

MR. R. IYENGAR'S RESIGNATION.

Referring to the resignation of Mr. K. V. Rangaswami Iyengar from the Assembly Congress Party as a protest against the walk-out mandate of the Congress Working Committee, Pandit Jawaharlal said:—

"Mr. K. V. Rangaswami Iyengar, who has resigned from the Congress Party, has had little to do with Congress affairs. It may be that some others also may do likewise. If they prefer to shine in the Councils they may do so. It is better for the Congress to have a disciplined body without extraneous elements who do not believe in the basic policy of the

GANGSTERS IN SILK STOCKINGS

How The Modern Crook Inveigles His Girl Accomplice

The police and the magistrates in London, Glasgow, Cardiff, Leeds and a number of other big cities are being increasingly worried by a phenomenon peculiar to the post-war era—the activities of girl crooks.

There have always been plenty of women criminals, of course, specialising in certain types of crime to which they are as well suited as men. But the present wave is something that has never been known before.

Crime novelists always stress the picturesque side of the female crook. But there are very few Josephine O'Dares—very few of these labourer's daughters who pose as aristocrats and lead daring gangs in blackmailing and stage coups in the smart world.

WORKING THE HOTELS.

The bulk of women crooks of the hour are weak creatures who have fallen in with some vicious or criminally-inclined man, and been led astray by him. The rest are vicious young women who take to a life of petty crime for much the same reason that the like type in the male sex joins a race gang—because they are inherently incapable of working, because they are born with a crooked twist.

Hotel thieves are among the most numerous of the women crooks being caught and jailed now. They are usually inspired by men. Their method of work is monotonously familiar to local detectives.

They watch an hotel, study the habits of the hall porter, discover when there is a busy period. Then one day, when the porter is likely to be at lunch and his deputy is on duty, and the lunch rush is on, or a train has brought in a crowd of new arrivals and all the staff have their attention concentrated on this diversion, the woman crook, unobtrusively dressed, walks in and upstairs.

She is seldom noticed. If a maid in one of the corridors spots her, she goes towards her disarmingly and inquires the way to the ladies' room. The maid thinks she is a luncheon guest, a "chance" in hotel jargou.

People seldom lock their rooms in seaside and big provincial hotels. It is often easy for the woman thief to slip in and collect any tribes lying about.

In a recent case at a big south coast resort a woman crook successfully robbed half-a-dozen hotels over a period of twelve months before she was caught. She was unwise enough to revisit an hotel from one of whose rooms she had cleared £500 in jewels some months before.

The proprietor held her on suspision, and when her lodgings were searched a regular treasure trove was found.

BOGUS—HOUSEMAIDS.

Bogus housemaids, working in with burglars, have given the police a lot of trouble; but the system elaborated now to trap them usually puts a brief term to their careers.

A good many of these specialists are gifted with unusually sharp wits, which, if used honestly, would bring them more material benefit and happiness than they eved get from the flash-in-the pan of the petty loot of two or three successful "jobs."

They move from place to place, or work different areas of one big city; registering with agencies, where they are interviewed by middle class wives in search of servants, and taking a post in what seems to be a likely household.

Once in, they either give a plan and information as to the family's movements and habits to the housebreaker, or gang or themselves steal any valuables in sight when the family is out, and clear off.

Gangs have found women watchers as useful as the hogus maid who can give them "the inside stuff." In one case they posted their girl accomplice at the gate of the drive up to a prosperous villa. She wore housemaid's uniform, and seemed to be just taking the air; and if a passing policeman had not recognised her—she had been jailed twice—that house might have been the scene of a successful burglary, instead of the Waterloo of a housebreaking gang.

THE WOMAN DUPE.

In one case a girl watcher had been a factory worker, and an honest and steady girl, for five years. Then she ran across a gangster in a dance hall, became infatuated with him, and simply lent herself as a willing tool in order to please him and keep him.

The rewards of a dishonest mode of life in her case, as in the case of most of these girls, were meagre. She lived with her man in poor lodgings, and fear was her daily diet. Every time more money was needed there was another "job" to be "pulled," and all the agonies of suspense and apprehension to be endured until the "all clear" signal went.

One girl in a big city was caught working a neat job in conjunction with a male confederate. He was a professional pickpocket, a slick young man who had been sent up for two terms of imprisonment in other parts of the country.

He met his partner in the dance hall, made up to her, discovered that she had a struggle to make ends meet, and suggested what looked like an easy and safe way of making money quickly. She fell.

In the afternoon and evening sessions she danced with anything from a dozen to two dozen different men—it was one of those popular dance palaces where partners can be hired out. Her confederate would be there on crowded days, dancing with one of the other girls or sitting out watching her.

When she got a likely-looking man she would bat an eye or shrug a shoulder; the pickpocket would catch the signal and promptly hire a girl if he had no partner just then, and take the floor, keeping close to his prey.

At a convenient opportunity he would jam alongside in a crush; the dancing girl would contrive to engage her partner's attention by clinging extra close and laughing flirtatiously, and if necessary swinging him into a more convenient position for the robber, and the victim danced on minus his pocket book, watch, or tie-pin.

This went on for a month. Then the pair thought they had better pull out and work another city. But by this time the management had grown suspicious and had a police watch on. They informed the police the girl had given notice. She was followed watched in the next city the two worked, and they were caught red-handed.

She was sent to prison.

Dazzling Smiles

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DON'T believe your teeth are naturally "off color" and dull. You can restore them to amazing whiteness in a new way leading dentists advise.

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THE WEATHER

—:o:—

DAILY WEATHER REPORT

Station. Temperature	Maximum of past 24 hrs.	Rainfall Past 24 hrs.	Since 1st June 1929 to date
Rangoon	75	1.7	6.7
Calcutta	76	1.4	1.9
Patna	78	..	0.7
Allahabad	86	..	0.1
Cawnpore	84	..	0.9
Lucknow	81	..	0.8
Agra	89	..	0.1
Bareilly	83	..	2.1
Delhi	91	..	0
Peshawar	85	..	0
Hyderabad	81	..	0
Karachi	82	..	0
Jodhpur	87	..	0
Jaipur	86	..	0
Ajmer	85	..	0
Bhuj	82	..	0
Rajkot	81	..	0
Surat	83	..	0
Bhavnagar	85	..	0
Ahmedabad	83	..	0
Indore	73	0.5	0.5
Akola	79	..	0
Amraoti	76	0.4	0.4
Jubbulpore	83	..	0.7
Nagpur	79	0.1	0.1
Bombay	73	6.7	9.1
Ratnagiri	73	3.3	8.8
Malegaon	76	..	0.2
Ahmadnagar	77	0.7	1.3
Poona	72	0.1	0.6
Sholapur	74	0.1	0.1
Bijapur	71	T	0.7
Belgaum	70	0.4	2.8
Aurangabad	74	..	0
Raichur	73	..	0.2
Hyderabad	75	..	0.1
Bangalore	68	0.3	0.6
Mangalore	77	1.0	13.7
Madura	78	..	0.1
Madras	82	..	0
Shillong	63	1.8	8.2
Cherrapunji	65	9.0	21.0
Simla	62	0.1	0.1
Mount Abu	69	..	0
Colombo	75	1.1	2.1

INDIAN DAILY WEATHER REPORT

—:o:—

FOR THE 6th JUNE 1929.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hrs., Thursday, the 6th of June 1929, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Arabian sea monsoon has given further heavy rain on the west coast and extended in the central parts of the country. Bombay reports seven inches of rain. The Bay current continues active in Burma and northeast India. Rainfall has decreased in the Arakan and Chittagong divisions but has been heavy in south Burma and Assam.

Forecast.—An increase of rain in central Burma and extension in the Central Provinces and Hyderabad.

Burma.—Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma and local in Upper Burma: the chief amounts are:—Tavoy 5.1", Mergui 3.2", Amherst, Rangoon and Bassein 1.7" each, Toungoo 1.3", Akyab and Lashio 0.6" each and Yamethin 0.5". Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity is locally in excess in Lower Burma. Maximum temperature was below normal in Upper Burma.

Northeast India, including Orissa.—Rainfall has been nearly general in Assam, Orissa and Chota Nagpur, and local in Bengal and Bihar. the chief amounts are:—Cherrapunji 9.0", Silchar 5.1", Chittagong 3.5", Gauhati 2.7", Tezpur 2.1", Shillong 1.8", Calcutta 1.4", Gaya and Mymensingh 0.9" each, Dibrugarh 0.8" Barisal and Burdwan 0.7" each, Balasore and Sambalpur 0.6" each and Chaibasa 0.4". Skies are overcast in Assam and east Bengal, and moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity is locally in excess in Assam. Maximum temperature was above normal in Orissa and below it in Assam. The highest maximum temperature in the division was 106 degrees as Balasore and Sambalpur.

The United Provinces, Central India and the Central Provinces.—There has been local rain in Central India West, Berar and the Central Provinces East with a few falls in the United Provinces East and the Central Provinces West; the chief amounts are:—Chanda 0.9" and Gorakhpur and Indore 0.5" each. Skies are moderately clouded in the Central Provinces, and practically clear elsewhere. Humidity is locally in excess in the east United Provinces, west Central India and Berar. Maximum temperature was above normal in Central India East and the minimum in the United Provinces West. Nowgong recorded the highest maximum temperature of 113 degrees.

Northwest India.—Skies are overcast in south Gujarat, moderately clouded in north Gujarat, and clear elsewhere. Humidity is in excess in most of Sind, and in defect in the extreme north and most of Baluchistan. Both maximum and minimum temperatures were above normal in the North-West Frontier Province and the minimum alone in the Punjab. The thermometer rose yesterday afternoon, to 119 degrees at Jacobabad.

The Peninsula.—Rainfall has been nearly general in the Konkan, Mysore and Malabar and local in the Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad North, while a few falls have occurred in Madras Southeast: the chief amounts are:—Bombay 6.7", Mercara 4.6", Ratnagiri 3.3", Calicut 2.2", Trivandrum 1.7", Cochin 1.6", Mangalore 1.0", Parbhani 0.8", Ahmednagar, Coimbatore and Mysore 0.7" each and Kodaikanal 0.5". Skies are overcast in the west and south of the division, and moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity is in excess in the west Deccan, and in defect along the north Coromandel coast. Both maximum and minimum temperatures were below normal in the Konkan and the maximum alone in Hyderabad North, Mysore, Malabar, Madras Southeast and the Madras Deccan. Nellore and recorded the highest maximum temperature of 102 degrees.

Special report of heavy rainfall.—June 4th Munnar (Travancore) 5.2", Alleppey (Travancore) 5.5"; June 5th Trichur (Cochin) 6.2", Erankulam (Cochin) 5.3", Wadakanchery (South Indian Railway) 5.2", Ponnagyun (Akyab) 5.2"; June 6th Kyauktaw (Akyab) 8", Alwaye Travancore) 5.5".

HEAVY RAINS IN BOMBAY

—:o:—

PARTS OF CITY COMPLETELY DRENCHED

The monsoon continued to be very vigorous in Bombay on Thursday and Friday. There was heavy rain on both the days, making the weather really wet. The streets were for the first time during the season completely drenched, and in some parts of the city people had to wade through knee-deep water. There was no dislocation of traffic anywhere, although the tram service was comparatively slow.

MONSOON CONTINUES STRONG ON WEST COAST

—:o:—

BAY CURRENT ACTIVE

POONA, June 7.

Monsoon continues strong on the West Coast and has extended in Hyderabad and Central Provinces. The Bay current remains active in north-east India and is vigorous on the Burma Coast where the rainfall has been very heavy. There has been nearly general rain in Lower Burma, Assam, Bengal, Konkan and Malabar, with local rain in Upper Burma, Orissa, Central India East, Central Provinces East, Bombay Deccan, Hyderabad North and Mysore; while a few falls have occurred in Chota Nagpur, United Provinces East, Central Provinces West, Madras South-east and Madras Coast North.

The chief amounts of rainfall are:—Kyaukpyu eleven inches; Amherst and Gwa seven; Bassein four; Akyab three; Diamond Island one and a half; Toungoo one; Cherrapunji seven; Cox's Bazaar four; Tezpur and Dhubri two; Balasore one; Berhampore three-quarters; Calcutta, Ranchi and Burdwan a half; Gorakhpur and Pendra three-quarters; Seoni a half; Mercara six; Bombay three; Ratnagiri two; Calicut and Cochin one and a half; Chitaldrug three-quarters; and Belgaum, Aurangabad and Coonoor a quarter.

Forecast:—An increase in North Burma, Assam and Bengal and an extension into Bihar and Gujerat.

Heavy rainfall warning:—Heavy rain likely to continue on Burma and Chittagong Coast for next forty-eight hours.—A. P.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Bombay Daily Weather Report for the 7th June, 1929:—

General Remarks:—The monsoon continues strong on the west coast and has extended in Hyderabad and the Central Provinces. Rainfall has been nearly general in the Konkan and Malabar, and local in the Central Provinces East, the Bombay Deccan, Hyderabad North and Mysore, while a few falls have occurred in the United Provinces East, the Central Provinces West, Madras South-east and the Madras Coast North. Skies are overcast in Malabar, moderately to heavily clouded in the rest of the Peninsula, the Central Provinces, Gujarat and lower Sind, and clear elsewhere. The air is more moist than usual in Sind, the submontane plains of the east United Provinces and parts of the east Central Provinces, and drier along the Coromandel Coast and in the south United Provinces, the south-east and north Punjab and Baluchistan. Temperatures were above normal in the Punjab and the south United Provinces, and below it in the north-west of the Peninsula. The highest temperature recorded yesterday was 116 deg. at Lahore.

Forecast:—An extension in Gujerat.

Rainfall recorded at 8 hours:—

Station.	Rainfall past 24 hours.
Surat	0.02"
Bhavnagar	0.02"
Akola	0.05"
Chanda	0.14"
Ratnagiri	1.75"
Marmugao	0.25"
Karwar	0.77"
Malegaon	0.05"
Poona	0.14"
Belgaum	0.37"
Aurangabad	0.30"
Mangalore	0.87"
Calicut	1.70"
Cochin	1.71"
Trivandrum	0.74"
Coimbatore	0.18"
Madras	0.09"
Masulipatam	0.15"
Colombo	0.11"

COLABA OBSERVATORY.

Summary at Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending at 8 a.m. of 7-6-1929:—

Barometer (corrected to 32 deg. F.) at 8 a.m. 29.684 inches (.015 below normal).

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours plus .039.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 78.0 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 76.2.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 82.4 degrees (7.2 below normal).

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 73.9 degrees (5.2 below normal).

Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 92 per cent.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. W-N-W.

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 13 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 273 miles.

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 34 miles per hour.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky eleven) (numerically equal to 10) 10.

Rainfall in 24 hours 2.81 inches.

Total rainfall during the month 11.89 inches.

Total rainfall during the year 12.58 inches.

Weather remarks: Rain.

BOMBAY CITY RAINFALL.

Bombay, June 7.

Rainfall during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of date 7-6-29:—Colaba Point 2.81"; Fort 5.63"; J. J. Hospital 5.10".

Total since 1st June to date 7-6-29:—Colaba Point 11.89"; Fort 10.59"; J. J. Hospital 9.54".

Total for the corresponding period of 1927:—Colaba Point 0.20"; Fort 0.18"; J. J. Hospital 0.03".

Total for the corresponding period of 1928:—Colaba Point 0.01"; Fort 0.07"; J. J. Hospital nil.

"MR. RISHI'S REPLY"

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I have read Mr. Rishi's reply with interest. He mentions that the many challenges that have been thrown out to leading spiritualists still remain open! And the reason we have to take for it is that the critics do not understand the "basic principles" of the subject! Now what are these basic principles? Will Mr. Rishi explain? If there is such a thing, why do spiritualists like Sir Oliver Lodge, Sir Arthur Conon Doyle, and Sir William Crookes time and again consent to furnish verifiable proof and how is that they have always failed? If as Mr. Rishi states spiritualism is a science, can he show me any such inconsistency in any other science?

Mr. Rishi also stated the talk about spiritualism driving its votaries insane was just talk to discredit the "science". What has he to say to the statements made by Mr. D. R. D. Wadia in his letter dated 30th May? Can Mr. Rishi disprove any of the statements? If he cannot, surely the history of spiritualism is not very flattering? The basic principles of these great mediums seem to have been nothing but fraud and cheating! Certainly nothing very spiritual about it, is there?

Now then Mr. Rishi let us have something more concrete from you or else as C. L. D. writes it if you can't "put up" please "shut up."—Yours, etc.,

R. F. M.

Bombay, June 5.

FILLING OF WELLS IN CITY

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The Bombay Municipal Commissioner is busy issuing notices to the owners of wells in private buildings as well as public places such as temples, vadis and like, requiring them to fill up the wells in respective places, in pursuance of Corporation resolution adopting Malaria Committee's report which, it is said, attributes malaria to existence of wells in the city.

Apart from the methods adopted by the Commissioner in enforcing the above resolution according to his diseretion, the reason advanced, by the Committee and accepted by the Corporation is imaginary. The wells that exist at present in the city being mostly used for drinking purposes, they are expected to be in scrupulously clean and healthy condition and can, therefore, hardly rear malaria mosquitoes.

The Ahmedabad Municipality has had the worst experience in this respect. As a result of the mania of destroying old modes of life, it is said, they filled up the city wells under the well-known pretext of preventing malaria. The credulous public filled up the wells but, unfortunately, it gave rise to scarcity of water without having any effect on the abatement of malaria. During times when rains are late these wells in the city supplement city's water supply. Ahmedabad public had bitter experience in past years and now the Municipality is opening the same wells at its cost.

If the Bombay city fathers are the real custodians of the interests of their electorates they should save the taxpayers' money from being wasted as above and the citizens from being put to the undesirable difficulties consequent upon the filling of wells.

The present policy of filling up wells is objected to on the following grounds.

(1) That a big class of taxpayers (Hindus, Parsis) cannot do without well-water on strong religious grounds.

(2) That many people have to use well-water for the consideration of health.

(3) That in most business localities thousands of men are used to drink well-water which provides daily bread to many Bhattas.

(4) That during times of late rainfall wells are a source of sure water supply to the public.

(5) That wells in temples and vadis are of great public importance on religious considerations and otherwise.

In view of the above the Corporation will do well to refrain from its unwise action seriously meddling with religious beliefs and comforts of a majority of taxpayers in the city whose sentiments and comforts it is bound to respect.

The Commissioner has no other excuse but the mandate of the Corporation and hence he does not discuss the same with the other party, but when he sees open resistance to his action he ought to defer further action and represent the opposition to the Corporation in all fairness.

The public have a strong case. They ought to fight for their right and show their resentment in all possible ways even to the extent of observing peaceful "Hartals" and "Satyagraha" if need be. The Hindu Dharma Samaj Hit Rakshak Samiti and such public bodies ought to agitate and help the public in the protection of its rights.—Yours, etc.

J. N. M.

Bombay, June 6.

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THE SUKKUR BARRAGE

(Continued from Page 8)

Kharif and 5 lacs Rabi and Dubari. After the Barrage there will be an increase of 10 lacs acres in Kharif area that is there will be 26 lacs acres Kharif and 28 lacs acres Rabi. But the maximum Barrage discharge provided is 45,926 cusecs. Thus though the Kharif area is increased by 62 per cent the discharge is decreased by 2,000 cusecs. The result will be that either crops will be very very poor or there will be no increase in the cultivation which will seriously affect the revenue forecasts of the scheme.

(c) Insufficiency of water in the Indus River for Rabi cultivation as proposed.

(d) Will it not be wise to increase the ratio of Kharif to Rabi and decrease the duties to figures now actually realised? This could be done only by enlarging the capacity of canals. That will, if done, ensure sufficient Kharif cultivation and save Sind from Famines and Zamindars from ruin as the present Barrage figures of duties are impossible of attainment.

(4) Machinery.

(a) Dredgers:—Their estimated and actual costs and output. They were estimated to excavate 7,000 cft. per hour at Rs. 8|- per 1,000 cft. The estimated cost Rs. 6|- lacs per dredger. Actuals are 3,000 cft. per hour at Rs. 40|- per 1,000 cft. and the actual cost of dredgers is Rs. 25 lakhs each.

(b) Quarrying machinery and dressing machinery:—The cost of machines depreciation and working should be compared with the rates for manual quarrying and dressing.

(c) Excavators:—Cost of excavation is more by drag lines than by coolies. Why not dispense with them and provide work to the unemployed in Sind and the adjacent province and also save lacs of rupees too in the bargain?

(5) Quality of masonry in the Barrage proper works:—

Please compare the specifications issued to contractors and the actual work done. The size of joints is much bigger and the size of stones used much smaller than those specified. The quality of mortar is very poor.

The concrete blocks:—Their proportion has been changed from time to time. They even break in handling. Are they strong enough for the work?

SALES OF LAND.

(6) Programme of Land Sales:—This has been seriously falsified affecting the financial prospects as the proceeds from the land sold were expected to be used for construction work and for avoidance of debt and interest charges.

(7) The period of Completion:—This has been increasing from year to year. How does it affect interest charges?

(8) Lift:—There would be no lift, it was said, when the original project was submitted. But now, due to excess over works the full supply levels have been lowered to make savings in the cost of earth work of main canals and branches, etc. with the result that the lift area has been introduced in the scheme to a considerable extent. As the assessment for lift land is half that for flow lands, this will seriously affect the revenue receipts. Besides Lift cultivation needs cattle power which is very deficient in Sind. Will it not be, then, wise to raise the full supply levels and save the loss of revenue and remove the difficulty about cattle?

Another factor increasing both lift and losses in absorption is the design of water courses. They are designed to have 1 in 10,000 longitudinal slopes and are 3 to 5-1|2 miles long. The velocity will be very little i.e. O. 5 ft. per second, and absorption very great in transit until water reaches fields. Is this because several minors and distributaries are omitted? Will it not be useful for successful irrigation to limit water course length to 1-1|2 to 2 miles and slopes to 1 in 3,000 only and no flatter; this will obvitae the chances of silting, a soure of great expense to cultivator.

(9) Interest charges and total capital costs:—Estimates are exceeding, time is extending. Please give us an idea of ultimate cost of work with interest till date of completion. And tell us also what well be the revenue at the commencement and at the end with reduced duties and insufficient discharge available in the Indus itself.

(10) Finally you should consider the question of staff. My personal belief is that the scheme is so much over-staffed that it is nothing but criminal to waste so much public money on this head. Besides very junior officers are raised to high posts only to draw fat salaries while it was urgently necessary in the interest of satisfactory execution to employ the most senior officer of each grade in every grade of service. Besides the above many old and unqualified men have been recruited. You are the best judges of this matter and I hope you will bestow your best attention to this question too.

In the end, I beg to state that I sall be very happy to meet you personally and explain to you my viewpoints and certain facts.—Yours, etc.,

MIR MAHOMED BALOCH.

PORT TRUST GROUND RENTS

A COMPARISON WITH THOSE CHARGED BY IMPROVEMETT TRUST

"The Property Market" writes:—"It would seem that the Port Trustees are advised by the technical people of the Port Trust, including, we assume, the Chairman and the Land Manager, that the ground rents now being demanded are fair and reasonable. We believe that one argument put forward by the Trustees is that no complaints, or hardly any, are received from tenants as to high ground rents. The reason for this is obvious. Interviews with regard to new leases take place in the Land Manager's Office and we know of a number of people who have complained of the new Ground Rents proposed to be charged and who have been told, that they must either pay the new Ground Rent or go without the new lease.

We have, side by side with the Port Trust, another Body responsible for the development of Central and Northern Bombay, i.e., the Bombay City Improvement Trust, and we have taken seven instances haphazard of Improvement Trust leases, and the ground rents charged and compared them with similar properties on the Port Trust Estates. The schedule below will be found of the greatest possible interest and will prove more than would days of argument that the Port Trust Ground Rents are abnormal.

IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

Locality	Area sq. yds.	Gross Monthly Rent Rs.	Monthly Ground Rent Rs.
Govt. Gate Road, Parel.	384	810	47
Suparibaug Estate.	700	540	33
Rebech Street (Agripada Estate)	1110	605	40
Laburnum Road. (Gamdevi Estate)	765	560	53
Hughes Road. (Chaupatty Estate)	639	1,340	67
Chaupatty Estate.	1625	2,072	175
Dadar-Matunga Estate	1191	510	40

PORT TRUST.

Locality	Area sq. yds.	Gross Monthly Rent Rs.	Monthly Ground Rent Rs.
Reay Road, Frere Reclamation	8390	1,735	1,900
Argyle Rd.	472 6/9	1,250	236
Clive Road.	1328	800	276
Argyle Road.	324 4/9	504	156
Mody Bay Estate.	2560	1,430	1,280
Argyle Road, Masjid Bunder.	228 8/9	300	76
Baroda St., Princess Dock.	157 2/9	186	66

In the list of Improvement Trust Leaseholds there are six different Estates on which the properties are situate, and it will be noticed that the ground rent charged is something like one-tenth of the monthly rentals of the property. Several of the Ground Rents are very much less even than this, one of them being practically a twentieth of the monthly rental.

Now turn to the Port Trust List. Here again we have given seven instances taken impartially from properties which are known to us and situate on various estate of the Port Trust. It will be seen that in only a single instance is the Ground Rent charged less than one quarter of the monthly rental, while in two or three cases the Ground Rent charged is half of the monthly rental and in one case even higher than this. How the Port Trustees can view facts which are so palpable and then agree that the Port Trust Ground Rents are reasonable and normal baffles imagination.

It would seem instead that every possible anna is charged to the Leaseholders on the Port Trust Estates who come forward for new lease.

While we agree that it is considered by most business men to be a normal state of affairs to charge as much as one can get for what one has to sell, there must be borne in mind the fact that the man who occupies most of the Port Trust land is the Bombay Merchant who uses the land for godown accommodation. To charge this man abnormal ground rents is to put a stranglehold upon trade which is already in a deplorably depressed condition. One fact also which is of great importance in the schedule which we have given for comparison between City Improvement Trust Leaseholds and those of the Port Trust is that the Improvement grant straightforward 99 or 999 year leases without any increase of Ground Rent during the term of the lease, whereas in the Port Trust Leases there is the objectionable system of not only granting a paltry 50 year lease but also of increasing the Ground Rent after an interval of 15 years and again after 30 years. The assumption would seem to be from the Port Trust point of view that their land is sure to appreciate value. If, by the way, it falls value, we have yet to hear of case where the Port Trust have made any rebate or given back any of the Ground Rent overpaid by the unfortunate Leaseholders."

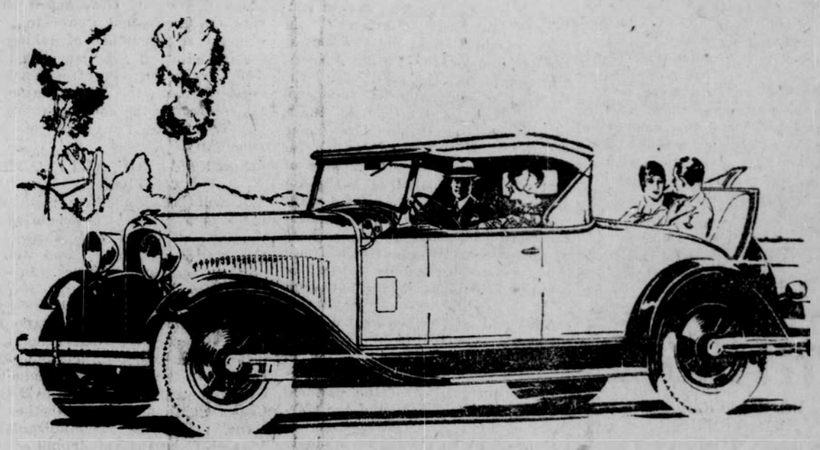
THROUGH BRITISH EYES

(Continued from Page 8)

this, what Bernard Shaw has said of the Englishman somewhere in his plays:—

"When he wants a thing, he never tells himself that he wants it. He waits patiently until there comes into his mind, no one knows how, a burning conviction that it is his moral and religious duty to conquer those who have got the things he wants. Then he becomes irresistible. Like the aristocrat, he does what pleases him and grabs what he covets; like the shopkeeper, he pursues his purpose with the industry and steadfastness that come from strong religious conviction and deep sense of moral responsibility. He is never at a loss for an effective moral attitude.....

"There is nothing so bad or so good that you will not find Englishmen doing it; but you will never find an Englishman in the wrong. He does everything on principle. He fights you on patriotic principles; he robs you on business principles; he enslaves you on imperial principles; he bullies you on manly principles; he supports his king on loyal principles and cuts off his king's head on republican principles. His watchword is always Duty; and he never forgets that the nation which lets its duty get on the opposite side to its interest is lost."



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Let me heartly thank for your hospitality. The jewel was recovered in the house itself. I regard you highly. In an age when there are not a few imposters trading upon public credulity yours seems well to remind us of the efficacy of proper upasna.

(Sd.) K. R. RAMABADRA SASTRIGAL.
M. A., M.R.A., S.F.R., Econs. Villupuram.

This is to certify that Mr. T. S. Venkateswaraiyer is a wonderful thought reader and an expert in foretelling events in the near future.

(Sd.) W. C. JOLLIFFE,
Late of Bombay Police, Bombay.

Glad to inform you Mhow case is decided in my favour and my nephew also got out of the troubles as told.

(Sd.) T. A. PINGLE, Patan (Satara.)

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(Sd.) JODHIRBHOOSHAN.
T. S. Visvanatha Srowthigal, Joint Sub-Registrar Villupuram.

Your very words predicting about my daughter's marriage came to pass and it is really wonderful. Kindly accept this Gold medal as a token of gratitude.

(Sd.) P. GOPALA KRISHNAN, B.A.,
Suptd. Agriculture Office,
(Camp)—Madras.

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Sd.) ANANDRAM H. KANDHKOT
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FUTURE OF INDIAN STATES

Point of View of the Subjects

In a very interesting article contributed to this "Review" the Maharaja of Patiala ably discusses the position of the Indian Princes, and points out the need for the creation of an authority independent of the Government of India, which, according to him, is so much devoted to the cause of British India that it has become incapable of managing the relations with the Indian States on behalf of the Crown. He thinks that the relative backwardness of the States has been in the past mainly due to the traditional policy of keeping them in isolation, combined with their want of those facilities for raising foreign capital and getting efficient European advice and help such as characterise the administration of British India. But the article is mainly concerned with the personal position of the Princes and the safeguarding of their rights, dignities and privileges, and is surprisingly silent as to the position of the people of the States. As the ruling Chiefs of India, including His Highness the Maharaja of Patiala, are, like the Stuarts, firm believers in personal rule and the divine right of kings, the interests of the States are apparently treated as identical with the interests of the rulers themselves And while what all the Maharaja says on behalf of the Princes may be taken as substantially a correct view of the situation, so far as the rulers of the States are concerned, the absence of any reference to the position and rights of the States' subjects or to their good administration constitutes a half-truth which is capable of creating a wrong impression in the minds of the British public, unless the other side of the situation from the standpoint of the States' subjects is also presented.

For a proper appreciation of the matter it is necessary to remember that in India there are not less than 561 Native States of varying size and importance recognised by the Political Department of the Government of India, and the relations between them and the Paramount Power are regulated by a variety of treaties, engagements and sanads. The general position is thus summed up by the Montagu-Chelmsford Report.—

"The States are guaranteed security from without: the Paramount Power acts for them in relation to Foreign Powers and other States and it intervenes when the internal peace of their territories is seriously threatened. On the other hand, the States' relations to foreign powers are those of the Paramount Power; they share the obligation for the common defence; and they are under a general responsibility for the good Government and welfare of their territories."

LETTER TO THE NIZAM.

To the same effect and in more legal language Lord Reading, when the Nizam of Hyderabad wanted to assert rights of equality with the British Crown, enunciated the position thus:—

"The Sovereignty of the British Crown is supreme in India, and therefore no Ruler of an Indian State can justifiably claim to negotiate with the British Government on an equal footing. Its supremacy is not based only upon Treaties and Engagements, but exists independently of them and, quite apart from its prerogative in matters relating to Foreign Powers and policies, it is the right and duty of the British Government, while scrupulously respecting all Treaties and Engagements with the Indian States, to preserve peace and good order throughout India.....The right of the British Government to intervene in the internal affairs of Indian States is another instance of the consequences necessarily involved in the supremacy of the British Crown. The British Government have indeed shown again and again that they have no desire to exercise this right without grave reason. But the internal no less than the external security which the Ruling Princes enjoy is due ultimately to the protecting power of the British Government, and—where Imperial interests are concerned or the general welfare of the people of a State is seriously and grievously affected by the action of its Government—it is with the Paramount Power that the ultimate responsibility of taking remedial action, if necessary, must lie. The varying degrees of internal sovereignty with the Rulers enjoy are all subject to the due exercise by the Paramount Power of this responsibility."

ESSENTIAL OF ADMINISTRATION.

It will be seen from this that there is a general responsibility on the part of the British Crown for the good Government and welfare of the people of the States. In spite of all the legal ingenuity of Sir Leslie Scott who, as Counsel for the Princes before the Indian States Enquiry Committee, endeavours to make out a case for their independence in matters of internal administration, the supremacy of the British Crown in all matters (whether internal or external) is indisputable. Viewed from the standpoint of the standard of administration maintained in British India, it cannot be denied even by the Princes themselves that the Government of their territories (saving a few honourable exceptions) is far from satisfactory, and falls far short of the requirements of "good Government" in its modern sense. It is now well recognised throughout the world that apart from the question as to the nature and form of the political institutions that a people may have (about which there may be difference of opinion) the essential requirements of a civilised administration are:—

(1) The separation of the private purse of the ruler from the general revenues of the State, and the fixing of a Civil List.

(2) A sound system of finance, in which the revenues are assessed and collected not arbitrarily but in accordance with fixed rules and regulations.

(3) A regular system of annual budget and audit by an officer of independent authority.

(4) An absolutely independent Judiciary and the introduction and maintenance of the reign of law, and elimination of all arbitrary personal intervention with law and justice on the part of the ruler.

(5) The securing for all people in the State the ordinary rights of citizenship, such as freedom of movement, freedom of speech, freedom of association for lawful purposes, freedom of religious worship, rights of property, freedom of the Press, etc.

(6) The training of the people in some sort of responsible Government by the introduction of a system of representative institutions for purposes of legislation and interpellation in all matters of general administration, so that they may feel themselves to be not "subjects" but citizens" of the State.

TIDE OF DEMOCRACY.

Judged by this standard of good Government', out of the 561 States in India not half a dozen can be said to come within it. The Princes have long been under the impression that the States were their own personal property in respect of which the maintenance of dynastic rights and privileges were a matter of far greater consequence that the material and moral progress of the people committed to their charge. Though several of them have travelled widely and frequently in the countries of the west and have had opportunities of enlarging their political outlook, yet when their personal rights stand to bb affected they feel that their own autocratic power must in any event be maintained and safeguarded. They fear that the progress of British India towards responsible Government must inevitably work to their prejudice, and hence their hostile attitude towards the political progress of the British Indian people. If they stand on their right of personal rule and plead for the non-intervention of the Paramount Power with their autocratic administration, the consequence will be to jeopardise their own position. As an Indian writer of authority has stated.

the tide of democracy which has swept the Hapsburgs and the Hohenzollerns and the Czars and the Sultans has spared the constitutional monarchs of Europe. Our Princes must certainly be aware of each other's imperfections and failings—and if they are wise in their generation they will by mutual counsel and example address themselves to the task of setting their houses in order. It is foolish for us to imagine that the rulers of States in such varying stages of development will be able to start immediately on the same level as British India, but they have to set before their eyes the same goal as was announced by Parliament in the famous declaration of August, 1917. They must guide the steps of their people along the path of political evolution more or less on the lines on which we have been guided. They will then find that the strongest support of a ruler is that of his own subjects based not upon the antiquated ideas of divine right but upon a rational conviction of the important part played by Sovereigns in any constitutional polity, and upon gratitude for their self-denying labours for the welfare of the people.

Whether the Indian Princes will or no, the progress of British India must inevitably react on the position of the people in the States. In the words of the Montague-Chelmsford Report, "the processes at work in British India cannot leave the States untouched and must in time affect even those whose ideas and institutions are the most conservative and feudal character". In the event of disaffection among the people of any State, the Government of India will be in a dilemma. Are they, while supporting and maintaining responsible Government in British India, to help the continuance of autocratic rule in the States? The Indian States (Protection against Disaffection) Act which provides for the punishment of persons in British India instigating disaffection in the States, will not be of much help to the Princes when the forces of social and political contact are operating. Unless the Princes recognise and adapt themselves to the political progress of the world, and particularly of British India in their neighbourhood, and pledge themselves to some form of constitutional Government, their position must necessarily become insecure, and the Paramount Power, from the very nature of the situation and in view of its own declared policy, cannot be in sympathy with them.

WARNING TO PRINCES.

Without taking a broad view of the problem, if the Princes confine themselves to asking for a mere restatement of the relation between themselves and the Paramount Power, as they seem to do before the Butler Committee, they will not only be complicating the political relationship between British India and the States but seriously prejudicing their position in relation to their own subjects. Though until last year the people of the States had been taking no part in the Indian National Congress, since December, 1927 an attempt has been made to bring home to the minds of the people of both British India and the States that their interests and aspirations are identical, and unless they unite there is no hope of realising Swaraj for India as a whole. However much the Princes may resent this new development, it must at any rate in course of time affect their position as the rulers of their respective States; and unless they accede to the establishment of some sort of responsible Government and assure at least as full rights of citizenship to their subjects as the people of British India enjoy, serious political disturbances may occur which may even shake the very foundations of their position as rulers; in which event it will be a delicate matter for the Paramount Power to interfere on behalf of the Princes, who would not move with the times and introduce constitutional government in their States even to the limited extent to which it has been introduced in British India.—"Contemporary Review".

November, 1928.

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BOYCOTT OF FOREIGN CLOTH

VIGOROUS PROPAGANDA IN NAGPUR

DR. MOONJE ON MAHASABHA ACTIVITIES

(From Our Correspondence.)

NAGPUR, June 4.

Last week the weather was exceptionally hot and occasionally cloudy. Rain ranging between one and seventeen cents fell in six districts. There are signs that the monsoon will be soon with us Although fodder is sufficient in the province scarcity of water is being felt in parts of Drug, Raipur, Bilaspur and Amraoti districts.

BOYCOTT OF FOREIGN CLOTH.

The news that the campaign for the boycott of foreign cloth is telling upon the foreign manufacturers has been received with great satisfaction by all those who have the country's good at their heart. The decrease in the consumption of foreign cloth naturally means increase of sale of Khaddar and other mill cloth. This adds a new feather in the cap of the Foreign Boycott Committee and encourages the selfless workers to push on in their self-appointed work. The local Congress workers are touring the different parts of the Nagpur town, advising people to discard foreign cloth and use Khaddar and collecting foreign cloth for bonfire.

The Municipal Committee of the Katni town has resolved, at a special meeting last week, that with a view to encourage cottage industry, no tax should be levied on hand spun and hand woven cloth. The meeting has further decided to raise the terminal tax on foreign cloth from two annas to two rupees per maund. Will the other local bodies emulate the noble and patriotic example of the Katni Municipal Committee and pass similar resolutions granting special concession to Khaddar?

Important resolutions regarding Shudhi, Sangthan, Nehru Report, Swadeshi and Boycott of foreign cloth were passed at the Akola District Agricultural Hindu Sabha and Political Conferences held at Gava (Taluq Mangrul) on the 24th and 25th May last.

SIR HARI SINGH'S OUTBURST.

The people of the Central Provinces and Berar know very well what value to attach to the interviews and statements of Sir Hari Singh Gour on the present political situation. His recent interview which Reuter has taken the trouble to send it to India has met with a similar fate. That he should be grateful to His Excellency the Viceroy for the extension of the Legislative Assembly is only natural; for it has given the Nagpur Knight an opportunity of continuing for some time more as a member of the Assembly. It is as plain as the noonday sun that Sir Hari Singh has not even a ghost of a chance of being re-elected to the Assembly, and for that matter, even to the Legislative Council. The electorate may be hoodwinked once or twice but not very often. His own constituency has disowned him, the Central Provinces has disowned him too and the proper course for Sir Hari Singh would have been to resign his seat and contest the election on the Simon Commission.

SERVANT OF HINDU SOCIETY.

In a statement to the press, Dr. B. S. Moonje deals with the scheme of the socio-religious activities of the Hindu Mahasabha. He says that the object and the programme of work of the Hindu Mahasabha are essentially social and religious. It desires to leave politics severely alone and hopes that occasions arising will be fewer for its being obliged to interfere in politics. It is when the Indian National Congress strays from its path of pure unalloyed nationalism, in its desire—of course well-meant—to placate this or that community that the Hindu Mahasabha has to step in most reluctantly, for a time only, to exert its steadying influence. The prime object however of the Hindu Mahasabha is the organisation and consolidation of the Hindus and the maintenance of its present strength in population if it may not reclaim all what it has lost in the last few centuries. With this object in view the programme of its activities includes amongst others, the removal of untouchability, establishment of gymnasiums for imparting physical training, establishment of provincial district and taluk rifle associations and shuddhi i.e. conversion of the persons desiring to enter the Hindu fold. For this purpose a society called the Servants of Hindu Society is to be established for carrying on the activities of the Hindu Mahasabha.

NAGPUR UNIVERSITY AFFAIRS

The Nagpur University authorities are to be congratulated on the promptitude with which they have published the results of the various examinations. This was the first year when the examination for the Bachelor of Agriculture was held under the auspices of the University. The results of all the examinations was quite satisfactory except that in the Intermediate Examination in agriculture and it is high time the University had investigated into the matter and see what was wrong. There was a great improvement in the results of the Previous Law Examination.

It is now an open secret that the Committee appointed by the local Government to recommend names for the appointment of professors in the new Science College, has recommended the name of Mr. M. A Moghe, Registrar, Nagpur University, Nagpur, for the post of Professor of Zoology. In all probability Mr. Moghe will go to the Science College. The University authorities are at present considering who should succeed Mr. Moghe as the Registrar of the University. Although the Nagpur University is one of the youngest of the Universities in India it has earned, shall I say notoriety, in having to change its Registrars so often. No less than three gentlemen have come and gone and Mr. Moghe will be the fourth Registrar to leave the post. The frequent changes in the post of the Registrar is bound to re-act on the efficiency of the working the University office and it is high time that that the University authorities appoint such a man who will stick to the job permanently.

MILL-STRIKE AND WORKERS' DESTITUTION

To The Editor of The Chronicle.

Sir,—The pretty frequent mill-strikes in Bombay, during these few years will certainly degenerate the state of employees until they are plunged in debts and consequently to that stage of destitution.

The leaders, who are foremost in organising the Labour strikes, generally devote most of their time and energy to prolong the strike, without endeavouring to bring it to an amicable settlement within a short period of its commencement. A strike may justifiably be continued pending the final settlement of the terms and conditions with owners, provided the Labour leaders take the responsibility to grant "subsistence allowance" to the strikers, either daily or weekly, in order to prevent starvation of the workmen on strike. The leaders should therefore, consider themselves as good as traitors to the interests of a large number their followers, for prolonging the strike though they are quite unable to settle terms for a compromise, by their own exertions.

Since April 1928, the financial loss sustained by all the mill-strikers in Bombay, will come to several crores of rupees. If the Labour leaders were really the well-wishers of the low-paid workmen, they would have followed the system of cumulative deposits, at the rate of eight annas a month from each and every workman, in the way of compulsory subscription, which would have developed within a period of even two years (ever since the Trade Union Act of 1926 came into force) into more than fifteen lakhs of rupees, and in fact, much more than the sum required to buy a spinning and weaving mill in Bombay, to be managed by the workers from their own accumulated funds, instead of going on strike from time to time, and be involved in debts.

Hence, this fact will go to show that the mill-workers, by introducing the cumulative deposit system for a period of only five years and depositing at the rate of eight annas one rupee, one and a half rupees and two rupees at an average rate of 2 per cent. of their monthly pay, will certainly be able to start their own mills numbering, not less than six, in five years. Whereby, they could introduce their own progressive system, so as to prevent strikes and promote Labour-peace in Bombay—without which, there will be no progress, prosperity and peace, as strikes from time to time will certainly bring the down fall of the millowners, the ruin of the shareholders and the destitution of the workmen themselves, in due course.

If this is to be the ultimate stage of strikes and of the strikers is it not the duty of the well-wishers of the workmen, to endeavour to bring the strike to an amicable settlement, before it is too late to mend matters? What about the strikers' maintenance and the room-rent and other sundry expenses? Are the leaders prepared to pay at the rate of at least Rs. 3/- a week, to every striker, just as "Subsistence Allowance" is paid during the period of strikes in England, and all other European countries, where the Trade Unions are in existence? If not, they deserve being treated as traitors and not as benefactors, as destructive policy can be easily developed, until that policy reaches the goal of destitution. But, to make a beginning, for promoting a constructive scheme for the betterment of the workmen, is a problem to these leaders, as it rather annoys them too much for training the workmen to promote their own "Industrial Self-Government" as they naturally think, that without pretty frequent strikes, their importance will never be recognised. Hence, the main cause of labour strikes, and destitution of workmen in Bombay.—Yours, etc.,

Narayan Rao Kulkarni.

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THE PHILOSOPHY OF CONFUCIUS

Master of Chinese Wisdom Officially Dethroned

To the people of China and, indeed, to the world, it has come as a shock that the Nationalist Government at Peking should have decided as an act of policy to abandon the teaching of Confucius in the schools. A tradition which has affected—some would say preserved—a civilization for five and twenty centuries has been interrupted.

It was the Jesuit missionaries who gave a Latin name Confucius, to that "master" of wisdom who was born 551 B.C. Like Tolstoy, he belonged to a family at once military and aristocratic. The philosopher in politics, he was appointed by the Duke of Lu to be Mayor of a city. He cleaned up the place and was promoted to be Chief Minister of the ducal realm. So excellent was his administration that a thing dropped by accident on the road was untouched save by the rightful owner; no two prices were charged in the markets and even the wood of coffins was of the required thickness.

AN OBJECT OF WORSHIP.

Of his repute there was no doubt. Wherever he travelled in China he was received with a profound respect. But his term of office was too good to last. Jealous rivals plotted against the the prestige of Confucius at court by adroit gifts of beautiful dancers. "Master," said the Duke sadly, "it is time you went," and Confucius was dismissed.

It is not the career of Confucius that astonishes us but the sequel to that career. "I am not presumptuous enough," he would say, "to set up for a wise and benevolent man," indeed, he declared that "even in a community consisting only of ten houses, it cannot be but there are individuals whose sincerity of purpose and love of truth are equal to mine." For himself he said nothing, save that he had been unwearied in well doing and eager for study.

FOUNDED AN IRRELIGION.

But the man who himself refused to worship became an object of worship among others. There is not a city in China without its temple to Confucius where there is burned the scented gum with frankincense and tapers of sandalwood, while fruit, wine, and flowers are set before a tablet on which is inscribed: "O Confucius, our revered master, let thy spiritual part descend and be pleased with this our respect which we now humbly offer to thee."

Nor is this all. Marrying a second time more happily than first, Confucius left descendants as noble and as numerous as the families of Mohammed or of the *Mayflower*, and their rank was next only to the imperial house itself. What he founded was not a religion, with its exactions and its perplexities, but an irreligion, with its questions most conveniently left unanswered. It was Confucius who tried the great experiment of trying to build up a civilization without mysticism or miracle. Thus writes P. W. Wilson in "T. P.'s Weekly."

His argument was simple. "We cannot as yet," he said: "perform our duties to men; how can we perform our duties to spirits?" It was an anticipation of St. John's words: "He that loveth not his brother whom he hath seen, how can he love God Whom he hath not seen?" While he did not deny the existence of a Supreme Being, Confucius insisted that the worship of God was a duty for the Emperor alone as "son of heaven". So with immortality. "We know not as yet about life," said he, "how can we know about death?"

He edited the archives of his country. He collected its philosophy. He venerated ancestors. Whatever had been and whatever is are facts. All else is idle speculation. Confucius "transmitted" that which even in his day was an antiquity.

PHILOSOPHER'S PRINCIPLES OF EQUITY.

By ridding life of religion Confucius arrived at an apparent—an absolutely arithmetical—simplicity. To him, love was not motive but logic. The symbol of it in the Chinese alphabet signifies reciprocity. In terms, he stated the golden rule that every man should do to others what he would have others do to him, neither less nor more. One day a disciple asked him whether he ought not return good for evil. Confucius was puzzled. "Return good for evil," he retorted. "What then will you return for good? Recompense injury with justice, and return good for good."

These principles of equity were applied by Confucius to five relations in life which Galsworthy would have called loyalties. There were to be fulfilled the duty of the citizen to the Emperor of State the duties of husband and wife, of parents and children of elder and younger brothers and of friends. To do these duties—this was virtue.

ESTABLISHING A CIVILIZATION

It was Confucius, then, who founded a system of national education as the avenue to civic service. China thus became a country where public appointments were awarded according to competitive examinations, wholly intellectual in character and based upon the classics. At the great hall of a city like Nanking fifteen thousand students, each in his cubicle would be examined at once. To establish a civilization on the foundations of knowledge and wisdom instead of violence—this was the aim of Confucius; noble aim, indeed; especially noble in the sixth century before Christ.

What Confucius saw of life was clearly seen. What he saw of duty was admirably done. But he did not see either life or its duties as a whole. His philosophy was a Chinese wall; it excluded the beyond and the beyond cannot be permanently ignored.

CEREMONIAL WITHOUT A PRIEST.

Of ceremonial, Confucius realized the value. But the rites which he ordained were no more than the language in which he expressed the rules that he would have obeyed. They were rites that dignified the country, the city and the home with its ancestry. But they were declaratory, not sacramental. Among Confucians, as such, there are no priests.

Despite his ceremonial, therefore, he left the mind of a singularly alert people, in certain of its most eager activities, wholly without guidance or control. It is no use to advise men that they should ignore spirits and attend to business, that this being life there is no need to worry over a life to come. There are questions of birth and death of joy and sorrow, of guilt and innocence, of the mystery in beauty and ugliness to which mankind demands an answer.

WISDOM ON WALLS.

Hence it is that China, while writing the wisdom of Confucius on walls and monuments innumerable, has burst asunder his limitations. The very honours paid to Confucius indicate that in him the human race is more than he admitted that it could be. Indeed by dealing only with a part of man's being, Confucius has split China into a disastrous duality. On the one hand there is reason and a morality, sometimes merely verbal. On the other hand there has been a fantastic universe of demons good and bad, with legends in every locality, with charms incantations and superstitions with magic and all the excesses of credulity.

A VICTORY FOR THE WEST.

In the case of Confucius, as of the Koran still the culture of Moslems at the University of El Aghar in Egypt, it is manifest that he failed to develop a progressive thought. China once so far in advance of the world, is to-day dependent on the world for effective healing for railways and other industrial developments, as well as for science as we know it to-day. It is in the hope of a broader education physical as well as intellectual, that the Chinese are setting on one side the vast elaboration of literature that has accumulated around the name of Confucius—a name which must be included for all time among the half-dozen greatest personalities produced by our race. In this sense it is a victory for the West, but in exulting over this victory let it not be forgotten that when Confucius gave to his countrymen a maxim, he did not mean thereby a gun.

SLAUGHTER OF GENIUSES

It is a sad, but true fact that there is a time when intellectually a number of men cease to evolve. If you test fifty adults at forty years of age you will find that their mental age is very variable, and that some are fourteen or fifteen and others older mentally but not much. You find men of forty incapable of reflecting upon a really abstract idea.

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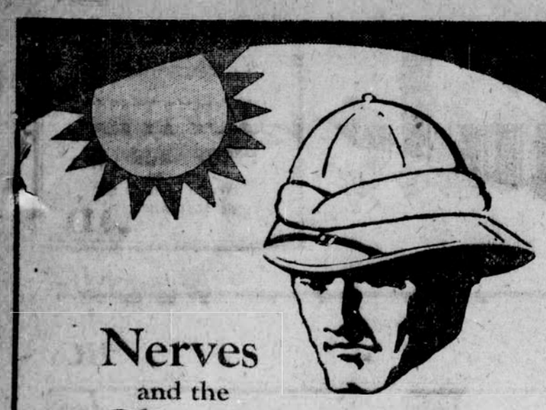

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VIMTO is a most delicious drink for all occasions and seasons—it restores and invigorates, nourishes and sustains. Made from wholesome fruits, nuts, herbs, and spices, it is the ideal drink for all ages. Aerated VIMTO ready for use or in cordial form add water or soda water.

NON-ALCOHOLIC—YET *full of Life and vigour*

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TRADE AND FINANCE

Bank Rate Reduced to 5. p. c.

STOCK EXCHANGE CRISIS

—:o:—

WEEKLY MARKET REVIEWS

(From Our Special Correspondent.)

Bombay, June 7.

MONEY:

Distinctly easier conditions prevailed in the money market with a decline in the rate of call funds to 3 per cent. The trade demand again went down Rs. 110 lacs. The bank rate was reduced yesterday by one per cent to 5 per cent. This reduction is taken by the market as an indication that the terms of the new Government loan will shortly be announced. The financing of the major crops being complete, the state of the money market is a further justification for the issuance of a rupee loan. The following are the fixed deposit rates:—One to three months 3 to 3-1|4 per cent, and six months 4 per cent.

The statement of the Imperial Bank of India as of 31st May, 1929 shows an increase of Rs. 296.97 lacs in the cash balance of the Bank now standing at Rs. 19,21,72,000 as compared with Rs. 12.56 crores at this time last year. The percentage of cash to liabilities is 23.33, an increase of 3.20 per cent over last week. Loans, Cash credits and Inland bills have all declined by Rs. 17.87 lacs Rs. 71.41 lacs and Rs. 56.59 lacs respectively. Government deposits are up by Rs. 202.61 lacs to Rs. 8.59 crores, while other deposits have decreased by Rs. 39.26 lacs to Rs. 72.22 crores.

The gilt-edged market showed general weakness which was particularly noticeable in the case of 3-1|2 per cent Paper, its forward rate declining to as low as Rs. 70.6 per cent. As a result of heavy short sales for 4th June delivery, ready paper commanded a premium of as much as 7 annas per cent over that for 19th June settlement. The closing rate for ready was Rs. 70-1 and that for the next settlement Rs. 70-7. Of the 5 per cent Loans, 1945-55 declined to Rs. 101-10, 1935 to Rs. 99-11 and 1933 to Rs. 100-14. 6 per cent Bonds kept unchanged, 1930 at Rs. 101-9, 1931 at Rs. 102-9 and 1932 at Rs. 103-9. 6-1|2 per cent Bombay Development Loan was placed at Rs. 107-9. 4 per cent 1960-70 Loan was quoted at Rs. 84-2 and 1934-37 Bonds at Rs. 91-11. 4-1|2 per cent 1955-60 Loan remained unmoved at Rs. 94-10 and 1934 Bonds weakened to Rs. 96-10.

The currency return of the 31st May shows an increase of Rs. 111.82 lacs in the note circulation now amounting to Rs. 184.16 crores. Silver coins have also increased by Rs. 112.13 lacs to Rs. 95.40 crores, while silver bullion under coinage shows a decline of Rs. 16.67 lacs to Rs. 4.16 crores, which has been almost off-set by an increase of Rs. 16.36 lacs to Rs. 9.14 crores in securities in England. Gold coin and bullion remain unchanged at Rs. 32.21 crores. The metallic reserve ratio to circulation is 71.56 as against 71.47, a week ago.

EXCHANGE.

A quieter tone obtained in sterling exchange with sellers of ready T. T. at 1s.5-13|16d. and buyers at 1s.5-27|32d. Forward rates, however, are firmer, particularly those for November to February. While export bills showing for near delivery are scarce, a fair number was placed in Calcutta for forward delivery. There was a moderate enquiry for remittances chiefly for the importation of silver. In the forward market the following rates obtained:—June 1s.5-13|16d, July 1s.5-27|32d, August 1s.5-7|8d, September 1s.5-29|32d, October 1s.5-15|16d, November 1s.5-31|32d and December|January 1s. 6d.

The dollar sterling quotation kept steady at dol. 4.84-29|32. The French franc is quoted at 124.04, the Belga at 34.92 and the Italian lira at 92.70.

GOLD:

Prices in the gold market were maintained at last week's level, ready being quoted at Rs. 21-6-6 per tola. The demand for the metal remains at about 15,000 tolas a day, but stocks on hand are reduced by half to 1 1-1|4 lacs tolas. Sovereigns are unaltered at Rs. 13-8-6 for ready and Rs. 13-7-9 for 19th June delivery. The price of gold in London after declining to 84s. 11d. closed at 84s.-11-1|2d. In our market the highest and lowest rates were Rs. 21-6-6 and Rs. 21-6-3 for ready, Rs. 21-7-0 and Rs. 21-6-9 for 24th June settlement and Rs. 21-7-6 and Rs. 21-7-3 for 22nd July settlement. The incoming mail is expected to bring £25,000 gold. Inclusive of these arrivals and exclusive of the present week's shipment the total visible supply from London to India is about £75,000. The total imports during the week amounted to Rs. 6,26,167 in bar and coin. This week's shipment from London is expected to be £30,000.

SILVER.

Great activity prevailed in the silver market during the period under review and prices broke sharply. Advices from Shanghai indicated weakness in the tael which dropped from Rs. 2s.4-13|16d to 2s.4-1|16d, recovering later to 2s.4-1|4d. A low level of 24d. per ounce the lowest recorded since 1915, was reached in London on Tuesday. In our market the price of ready slumped by Rs. 1-8-0 per 100 tolas to Rs. 55-3—a level only once previously reached, viz., October 1926. At this level prices reacted temporarily to Rs. 55-14 but closed at Rs. 55-2. Owing to the technical position of the local market, ready was at a premium of nearly 8 annas, but as the week ended, this was reduced to about 3 annas. American was generally a buyer in this market, while China Banks were inactive. The off-take including that for the settlement averaged some 200 bars a day, while stocks on hand had increased to 2,000 bars owing to fresh arrivals from abroad. After a long interval large orders were sent for shipment of silver from London this week, the price here having reached import parity. This week's shipment is expected to be £350,000. The highest and lowest rates in London were 24-9|16d and 24d. for ready and 24-5|8d. and 24-1|16d. for farward. In our market the highest and lowest rates were Rs. 56-1 and Rs. 55-2 for ready, Rs. 55-13 and Rs. 54-13 for 27th June settlement and Rs. 55-10 and Rs. 54-10 for 26th July settlement. The incoming mail is expected to bring £80,000 silver. Inclusive of these arrivals and exclusive of the present week's shipment the total visible supply from London to India is about £150,000. The total imports during the week amounted to 2,857 bars and Rs. 59,326 in coin.

STOCK EXCHANGE CRISIS.

As anticipated in our report of the 19th ultimo, the Stock Exchange has witnessed a crisis. The gloomy outlook of the Mill industry, labour troubles, economic ruin and excessive speculation are responsible for the present situation which forced the closing down of the local Stock Exchange. The Stock Exchange is the barometer of business and it has come to a standstill owing to the various causes including the arbitrary exchange ratio. It is rather difficult to form at any definite conclusion from the present impasse, and efforts are being made to find out a solution.

YARN MARKET REPORT.

Bombay, June 7.

YARN MARKET REPORT.

The Yarn market has continued to remain dull and depressed in sympathy with decline in raw-material and also in the absence of any satisfactory buying from consuming districts. The Mill Strike situation has taken a very serious turn during the past week and it seems as though the Mill-owners will be compelled to declare lock-out in course of time if the Labour will not come to senses and will not join work in sufficient numbers. Monsoon has made a satisfactory beginning and naturally for some time to come the demand will remain slack owing to rains and the improvement can only be expected after a few weeks, if Monsoon runs out to be satisfactory. The temporary closing down of the Stock-Exchange has also its usual depressing effects on all trades and the future out-look does not seem to be very promising.

ENGLISH YARNS.

Prices have been declining due to restricted demand and increasing stocks. Manchester prices have been comparatively higher and forward business is only in small lots. Japanese competition has been very keen at the moment.

JAPANESE YARNS.

Sales are very limited at present and prices have been declining almost daily in sympathy with further decline in exchange which now rules about 122 per spot. Import Houses have been sellers at lower rates but dealers do not show any inclination to effect purchases at the present level of prices. There has been practically no confidence in this market at present and business is very restricted.

ARTIFICIAL SILK YARNS.

Market continues dull and declining with very limited off-take in spite of firm advices from supplying markets. Stocks are heavy and turnover is comparatively much smaller and as Monsoon has already made a start demand in this class of yarn will naturally be restricted for some time to come.

INDIAN YARNS.

In spite of the Mill Strike in Bombay demand is very limited and that too in coarser counts particularly in 4s, 6s and 8s, whereas for higher counts the demand has been very limited. The Mill Industry is practically paralysed at present and this has produced a very depressing effect on other trades as well. Attempts are being made on all sides for the early termination of this unfortunate struggle and every-body has been eagerly awaiting the result. Up-country Mills have been taking advantage of the present situation and it is reported that they have been able to sell their products at fairly satisfactory prices.

The future outlook is certainly not hopeful but if Monsoon turns out to be satisfactory we hope there will be some improvement in demand after a few weeks.

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

Bombay, June 7.

We have absolutely no change to report in our market which ruled quiet throughout the week with good demand for ready sugars while there is absolutely no business during the forward positions. A Native Importer was the only buyer, for June Shipment Javas to cover his sales while Europeans were neither buyers nor sellers. There was still free offering for European Beet Sugars but no business has been done. Java reported a quiet market with very little business doing. One cannot understand the attitude of Java by keeping up the prices but it is generally believed that in face of cheap European Sugars Java must reduce the price in near future. Karachi and Calcutta reported steady markets for ready sugars while no business doing the Forward. American Terminals reported highest on the 1st but quoting 1.80, 1.87 and 1.94 for September-December and March and reported lowest on 4th inst. quoting 1.71, 1.79 and 1.88 for same positions. London Terminals reported highest on 1st instnt quoting 10s. 3|4d., 10s. 12d. and 10s. 4-1|2d. for August, October and December and reported lowest on the 5th instant quoting 9s. 6d., 9s. 6d. and 10s. for same positions.

The following are the Bazar rates and stocks:—

T. M. D. Ready Rs. 13-3 eq. 12s. 1d. F. B. Harbour Stocks 45,000 Bags.

T. M. D. June|Rs. 7-15 eq. 11s. 10-1|2d. F. B. Harbour Stocks.

T. M. D. July-Sept. Rs. 7-12 eq. 11s. 6-1|2. F. B. Harbour Stocks.

T. M. D. Oct.-Dec. Rs. 7-12-0 eq. 11s. 6-1|2d. F. B. Harbour Stocks.

B. R. B. ready Rs. 13-3-0 eq. 12s. 1d. F. B. Harbour Stocks 55,000 Bags.

Brit. Refined Rs. 13-14-6 eq. 11s. 7-1|2d. F. B. Harbour Stocks 45,000 Bags.

German Rs. 12-15-0 eq. 11s. 8d. F. B. Harbour Stocks 15,000 Bags.

French Rs. 13-1-0 eq. 11s. 10d. F. B. Harbour Stocks 5,000 Bags.

Arrivals:—S.S. "Niedenfels" with 3,200 Bags German Sugar.

KARACHI SHARE MARKET

We have received the following weekly report from Messrs. Gulab and Co. dated Karachi June 4th:—

Government Securities:—

This section has been irregular with prices easy. Locally there has been a large turnover in 5 per cent. 1945|55 loan and 4 per cent Karachi Port Trust Debentures. Until the terms of the new loan are announced no activity is expected in this section.

Railway Shares:—

There has been more demand for Larkhanas but the sellers are reserved. Upper Sinds changed hands in small lots while the Sind Lights are nominally quoting at Rs. 140.

Electric shares:—

This section continues to be popular. All the shares are keenly asked for. The quotations are nominal in absence of sellers, buyers prepared to pay full prices.

The Central Banks changed hands at Rs. 17 per share.

The recent crises in the Bombay Stock Exchange has greatly disheartened the share and stock business in Karachi.

Name of the Company	Paid up	Value	Present Value
Sind Lights		100-0-0	140-0-0
Sind Lighterage		150-0-0	140-0-0
Larkhana Jacobabad		100-000	89-8-0
Upper Sinds		100-0-0	85-8-0
Karachi Electrics		100-0-0	145-0-0
Hyderabad Electrics		100-0-0	140-0-0
6 per cent Karachi Port Trust		100-0-0	108-4-0
Karachi Flour Mill		80-0-0	155-0-0
India Flour Mill		60-0-0	120-0-0
Century Flour Mill		100-0-0	100-0-0

CEYLON SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, June 7.

Messrs. Forbes and Lund have received the following quotations by special telegram from Colombo, today:—

Name of Company	Latest Prices. Rs.
Bukit Darah Rubber	23
Cavanal Rub. & Tea	12
Ceylon Planters	23
Ceylon Rubber	47-8
Clunes Estates	23
Cochin Rubber	36
Eila Tea	175
Estates Co. of Uva	33
Fairlawn Estate	39
Forrester Estates	52-8
Hatbawe Rubber	12-8
Honiton Rubber	9-8
Horawala Rubber	45
Indo-Malay Estates	20
Jambulande T. & Rub.	12
Jebong Rubber	14
Kalutara Company	32
Kalutara Rubber	20
Kelani nalley Rub.	30
Langat River	24
Lanka Rubber	65
Lansdowne Rubber	195
Maha Uva Estates	54
Meall Mor Estates	24
Mirishena Rubber	40
Narangoda Rubber	25
Neuchatel Estates	40
North-Western Rub.	18
Pelmadulla T. & Rub.	23
Rubber Growers'	30
Saffragam T. & Rub.	215
Talgaswella Tea	51
Torrington Tea	23-8
Udabage Tea	65
Udapolla Rubber	20
Ullswater Rubber	13
Vogan Tea	45
Warriapolla Estate	27

STERLING SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Jun 7.

Messrs. Forbes and Lund have received the following quotations by special Cablegram from London to-day:—

Name of Company	Latest Prices. £ s. d.
Andhra Valley (7 1/2 per cent. 1933 Notes)	101 0 0
Assam Bengal Railway Ordy. Stock	97 10 0
Attock Oil Co. Ltd.	3 0 0
Australian 5 per cent. Loan (1935/45)	96 5 0
Burma Corporation Ltd.	0 18 6
Calcutta Tramways (Ordy.)	0 19 8
Canadian Eagle Oil Co.	0 12 0
Eastern Bank Ltd.	6 13 6
French 5 per cent. Rentes	20 5 0
Hongkong & Shanghai Bankg. Corpn.	131 10 0
Imperial Airways Ltd. Ord.	1 9 3
India 3 1/2 Sterling Stock	66 15 0
India 4 1/2 per cent. Sterling Loan (1950/55)	88 0 0
India 3 per cent. Sterling Stock	57 0 0
Indian Copper Corporation (Ord.)	0 2 9
Mexican Eagle Oil Co.	0 17 3
Motor Fuel Proprietary Ltd.	0 6 6
Nitrate Railway (Ordy.)	7 7 6
P. & O. Banking Corporation Ltd.	9 5 0
Russo-Asiatic Consolidated Ltd.	0 3 9
Shahdara Saharanpur L. Rly 4 1/2 per cent. Debs.	78 0 0
Southern Punjab Railway (Ord. Stock)	197 0 0
Southern Punjab Railway (4 per cent. Pref. Stock)	96 5 0
Tata Power (7 1/2 per cent. 'B' Debs. 1934/48)	101 0 0
War Loan 5 per cent. (1929/47)	101 10 0

KEROSINE QUATATIONS

—:o:—

Bombay, June 6.

The following are the ruling rates in the local market to-day for the undermentioned brands of kerosene:—

Shell cases per case Rs. 8-15-6.

Waterlily cases per case Rs. 8-11-6.

Firefly cases per case Rs. 8|7|6.

Anchor brand tins per pair Rs. 6/11/6.

Swastika brand tins per pair Rs. 6/11/6.

Rising Sun brand tins per pair Rs. 6/9/6.

Chukker brand tins per pair Rs. 6/9/6.

Rising Sun brand bulk per 8 imperial gallons Rs. 5/5/6.

Chukker brand bulk per 8 Imperial gallons Rs. 5/5/6.

Swan brand tins per pair Rs. 6/1/6.

Victoria brand tins per pair Rs. 6/1/6.

Swan brand bulk per 8 Imperial gallons Rs. 4/13/6.

Victoria brand bulk per 8 Imperial gallons Rs. 4/13/6.

—:o:—

WEEKLY COAL REPORT.

Bombay, June 7.

During the week under report, a small quantity of Northern Navigation Natal Coal ex s. s. Crosshill has changed hands at Sh. 26/3 per ton c. i. f. and no business of importance is reported.

Market continues dull and quiet owing to lack of inquiry. It is reported that one or two steamers are fixed for Coal Calcutta to Bombay for June and July shipment at Rs. 7/4 per ton. The tonnage market for Coal is rather weak.

STEAMER DISCHARGING COAL IN THE STREAM.

2-6-29 s.s. Westbury Desh./Seeb./Poniati, Andrew Yule & Co.

STEAMERS EXPECTED TO ARRIVE WITH COAL CARGO.

7-6-29 s.s. Rathlin Head, McNeil's Poniati, Choonilal Harilal & C.

17-6-29 s.s. Havildar, Lodna & Poniati Coal Choonilal Girdharlal & Co.

27-6-29 s.s. Persian Prince, Northern & Natal Coal, Turner Morrison & Co.

29-6-29 s.s. Beech Park Desh./Seeb./Poniati, Andrew Yule & Co. and Kalyanji Mavji & Co.

30-6-29 s.s. King James, Desh./Seeb./Poniati, Andrew Yule & Co.

THE GREAT BREATHEABLE REMEDY

PEPS are a handy tablet medicine of the greatest value for throat, chest and lungs. You breathe in the Peps medicinal fumes as the tablets dissolve in the mouth. Peps are much more effective than liquid mixtures. 8a. One. All medicine vendors.

5 ADVANTAGES OF RAWLPLUGS

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3. No damage to walls or decorations
4. Rawlplugs can be used in any material.
5. Rawlplugs are made in all sizes to suit any size screw.

Apply for sample set to-day for Re. 1-4 from

H. I. DIXON & Co., Ltd.

Structural and Sanitary Engineers. Sole Agents for Rawlplugs for Bombay Presidency and the Punjab.

124 Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay

There are some more steamers due in July.

QUALITY.	C. I. F.
Northern Navigation	26/6 Sh.
Natal Group	26/6 Sh.
Deshargarh s.s. Westbury	Rs. 17/4.
Desh.Seeb./Poniati	Rs. 17/4
Lodna Steam Coal	Rs. 17/-
McNeills Poniati	Rs. 16/8
Desh. Seeb./Poniati from s.s. King James	Rs. 16/12

EX-SCALES DARUKHANA.

Northern Navigation	Rs. 19/
Deshargarh s.s. Westbury	Rs. 18/8.
Desh/Seeb./Poniati	Rs. 18/4.
Lodna Steam Coal	Rs. 18/4.

SHIPPING

—:o:—

ARRIVALS.

June 7.

Ranpura, Furlough, London.
Morea, Holland, Kobe.

DEPARTURES.

June 8

India, Bonzamino, Marmagoa.
Elysia, Duncan, Liverpool.
Pendeen, Kalynake, Dunkirk.
Morea, Holland, London.

LOADING.

June 7.

Steamer Rehmani for Jeddah.
Steamer Olivbank for Calcutta.
Steamer Varsova for Persian Gulf.

ENGLISH MAIL REPORT.

S S Morea:—The P and O S N Co's English mail steamer Morea will sail to-day at about 1 p.m. from Ballard Pier Station for London with the homeward mails, a general cargo and passengers.

AFRICAN MAIL REPORT.

S S Karoa:—The B I S N Co's mail steamer Karoa is expected to arrive here to-day at about 8 a.m. from Durban with mails, a general cargo and passengers.

S S Elysia:—The G T Co's steamer Elysia will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Liverpool with a general cargo and passengers.

S S India:—The M Italiana steamer India will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Genoa via Marmagoa with a general and same bottom cargo.

S S Pendeen:—The H M Mehta Co's steamer Pendeen will sail today from Bombay harbour for Dunkirk with a general cargo.

LONDON GOLD.

London, June 6.

Bar Gold, Fine, per oz. £4/4/11-1/2

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The Bombay Chronicle

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BOMBAY SATURDAY JUNE 8 1929

BOMBAY FACED WITH GRAVE FINANCIAL CRISIS

Mill-owners And Sharebrokers Confer To Find Way Out

MAHATMA APPEALED TO ARBITRATE

"Fighting For Elementary Rights Of Trade Unionism" Say Labour Leaders

The Bombay mill strike situation remained much the same on Friday. Although there was no occasion for more mills to close down, it would appear from close enquiries made, that about 21 mills are affected by the strike. Of the 34 mills in the DeLisle Road area, 15 are entirely closed, while all the mills in the Sewree area numbering 6 are also closed. Apart from this state of things, it is reported, the attendance in most mills is daily dwindling down.

The Bombay Share and Stock Brokers' Association went in a deputation to the mill-owners' at the Office of the Mill-owners' Association and a conference 'in camera' took place. It is understood the deputation urged upon the mill-owners to accept independent arbitration and to abide by its findings. It is doubtful whether the millowners will accept such a suggestion as it has already been rejected by the parties concerned in the dispute.

MAHATMA URGED TO INTERVENE.

The Bombay Share and Stock Brokers' Association are further said to have wired to Mahatma Gandhi and Pandit Motilal Nehru to intervene in the dispute. Here again the labour leaders are adamant in their attitude as one of them said to a "Chronicle" representative "We will not accept the arbitration of Mahatmaji or anybody else till the question regarding the reinstatement of Wadia group workers is settled."

BROKERS MEET MILL-OWNERS

REFER DISPUTE TO ARBITRATION

The Conference that took place between the millowners and the Bombay Share and Stock Brokers' Association on Friday with a view to discuss possible avenues of arriving at an amicable settlement in the present industrial dispute, seems to have come to no conclusion. Although the proceedings of the Conference were held "in camera," it is reliably learnt that except a frank and full discussion on the present situation and free exchange of views between the millowners and the deputation of share brokers, no solution or remedy leading to a truce between capital and labour was arrived at.

The Millowners were represented by the full Committee of the Mill-owners Association presided over by Mr. H. P. Mody, its President, while the deputationists consisted of almost the whole of the Board of the Bombay Share and Stock Brokers' Association.

ANXIETY ABOUT FINANCIAL DISASTER.

At the outset it is said the deputationists gave expression to their anxiety as to the economic and financial disaster threatened by the prolongation of the strike. They urged that an amicable settlement must be arrived at as early as possible both in the interests of the industry and the general welfare of the city. They enquired of the Chairman as to the exact situation from their point of view and suggested arbitration with a view to bring about a compromise honourable to both sides. It is said the names of Mahatma Gandhi and Pandit Motilal Nehru were mentioned as arbitrators.

COMPROMISE IMPOSSIBLE.

Mr. H. P Mody in reply is said to have related at length the whole history of the strike. He justified the course of action adopted by the millowners and seemed to have reiterated that no compromise was possible. He related how the strike movement was engineered by Communist leaders and how before the last General Strike they made elaborate preparations to create a deadlock in the industry. A compromise in his opinion would only encourage the leaders to manage another General Strike soon after the end of the present dispute. He then drew attention of the deputationists to the violent speeches and abusive leaflets which the Girni Kamagar Union Leaders were delivering and distributing daily among the workers and seems to have concluded by saying that so long as such leaders were at the head of Trade Unions there would be no peace in the mill industry.

Further Mr. Mody seems to have fully justified the action so far taken by the millowners and said that they had met all the reasonable demands of the workers.

In the course of the discussion the deputationists' seem to have repudiated the statement appearing in the "Times of India" that in their memorial to the Governor they had urged upon the Government to bring presure to bear upon the millowners to accept arbitration.

The Conference lasted for two hours.

The Secretary of the Millowners Association reports a slight improvement in the mill strike situation on Friday. He says that one more mill re-opened and there was a slight increase in the attendance in all the mills.

GOVT. STEP-MOTHERLY ATTITUDE MUST GO

SIMLA, June 7.

Have the Government of India no concern with the deadlock in the Bombay Textile industry, says the Political Correspondent of the Free Press of India, is the question to which I have sought an answer. I am in a position to state that the situation as it is developing in Bombay is receiving the closest attention in more than one department of the Government.

IN CLOSE TOUCH WITH INDIA OFFICE.

The Home, the Finance, the Commerce and the Labour departments are all, in their own way, deeply interested in the developments in Bombay. The reports in the Press are supplemented by advices from the Government of Bombay and there is reason to think that the India Office is also kept well posted. Nor is His Excellency the Viceroy without interest either?

CONFERENCES WITH VICEROY.

His Excellency has been meeting in one connection or other leading citizens of Bombay in the last six-weeks. Messrs. Jinnah and Jayakar amongst the politicians and Mr. J. B. Petit and one or more of the leading businessmen of Bombay have had occasion to exchange views with His Excellency and it is reliably understood that the strike situation was not entirely undiscussed.

But, to the question, as to what action the Government of India or the Viceroy are likely to take, the answer that is forthcoming is a negative. The reason, it is said, is that the matter is entirely one for the local Government and the Governor of the Presidency to deal with. The Home Department of the Government of India, it is understood conveyed to the Government of Bombay even before the commencement of the present unrest that there was need for greater precautions to be taken to ensure maintenance of peace than, for instance, were taken in February last when the outbreak of Pathan scare found the authorities unprepared. In this connection, references are made to certain correspondence said to have passed between the Government of Bombay and the Millowners and the Government of Bombay and the Government of India. It is authoritatively stated that if only the entire correspondence could be published it would enlighten the public considerably in regard to the material facts of the situation.

ALL IN PANIC.

The publication of the entire correspondence, it is further said, might also throw full light on the policy which the Home department of the Government of Bombay have embarked upon. The interests of the different departmens in the textile strike situation are briefly stated. The Home Department is interested only in the maintenance of peace. The Commerce Department is concerned deeply with the increasing Japanese imports, especially in view of the fact that it does not appear that the unfair competition between Japan and this country owing to special conditions of work in Japan has ceased. The Finance Department is interested because with the increasing depression in the industry, the returns from incometax in the Bombay Presidency are showing a steady decline. And with a Bombay financially broken by the dislocation in the Textile industry, the Finance member cannot expect any response from Bombay to his call for funds. And, the Member for Labour, Sir Bhupendranath Mitra, is very much personally interested because Sir Bhupendranath had concentrated all his energies in the hope that the Trades Disputes Bill would be a solvent on occasions of the crisis which now confronts Bombay. And it must be extremely disappointing that the Trades Disputes Act should remain a dead letter in Bombay.

NONE-OF-OUR-BUSINESS ATTITUDE.

Thus, it will be seen, that nearly every important Department of the Government of India is very much interested in the strike situation. Still, no initiative is forthcoming from the Government of India, because firstly the subject is considered to be one which is primarily of provincial concern and secondly because, the impression created in the minds of the Government of India officials, who have to deal with the subject, seems to be that it is really a genuine domestic quarrel between the workers and the employers and that as long as no heads are broken, the Bombay Government are best advised in their policy of neutrality.

HOW BOMBAY LOOKS AT IT.

The theory in Bombay that the strike is not of a Trade Union character and that it is traceable to Communist programme of the leaders and to the campaign of successful intimidation by them or under their inspiration does not find credence. There is also the question that is asked: Why should only the Indian section of millowners in Bombay

(Continued on page 7.)

BURMA'S GREAT FUTURE

Lord Reading on Essentials for Separation

LONDON, June 6.

Lord Reading presiding at the Annual Burma Dinner, referred to the Movement for the separation and emphasised that the prosperity of Burma must involve as the first consideration, security from external aggression and questions of defence which necessitate some arrangement with India and Britain. The second essential was the security of business. There must also be security of life and property, as murders and crimes were far too numerous in Burma. The third main question was Finance. India had excellent credit of which Burma had the benefit. On the other hand, Burma did not receive as much by way of remission and contributions as other provinces. He believed there was great future for Burma if security was obtained.

Mr. MacDonnel of Rangoon responding, admitted that the feeling for separation was not unanimous, but Burma asked for careful, scienfic and impartial enquiry.—Reuter.

ASSEMBLY OUTRAGE

Aligarh Professor as Defence Witness

DELHI, June 7.

When the case against Bhagat Singh and Dutt in the Delhi Bomb trial was taken up this morning, Dr. Q. A. Mansuri, chairman of the Science Department, Aligarh University, gave evidence for the defence.

Questioned by Mr. Asaf Ali counsel for the defence, Dr. Mansuri stated that he received a letter on May 21 form the defence counsel in the case enclosing the reports of the Chemical Examiner and the Inspector of Explosives and he had time to consider the whole question of the Assembly bombs and the reports thereon. He also submitted a report on the subject. Given fragments of a bomb, he could not describe the shape of the bombs, but he could calculate the size. From the weight he could calculate the surface area and from the curvature of a fragment he could find out the diameter, if of course he assumed that none of the fragments were missing.

The normal course of things the bomb could not be full and the nature and the exact substance of the charge were required to be known before the weight of the charge could be ascertained. Given fragments only of the bomb, which had exploded, he could not describe its chemical contents before the explosion as such chemical contents immediately changed into gasses which evaporated after the explosion.

MR. ROBSON'S HASTY CONCLUSIONS.

From his reading of the report he could conclude that the main charge was made up of calcium carbonate and picrate. In his opinion the main body contained calcium carbonate and picrate and the internal chamber contained potassium picrate and the fuse contained potassium chlorate and picric. If potassium chlorate was used with the main charge the bomb would become very dangerous.

Cross-examined by Mr. Surajnarain the Public Prosecutor the witness said that not having examined all the fragments himself he could not say whether Dr. Robsons statement—that looking at the number of the fragments of bombs he thought it miracle that more damage had not been done—was correct. In regard to Dr. Robson's opinion that by their type and nature, the bombs were meant to kill, Dr. Mansuri said that he having not examined the type he could not say much on that point but as regards the chemicals he held that Dr. Robson was hasty in his conclusions, in other words, the evidence was not sufficient to base conclusions. Taking for granted that one bomb had made a depression 1 1/2 inches deep in teak wood and taking both the reports into consideration, the doctor would not be justified in doctor would not be justified in saying that the bombs were meant to kill.

BOMBS NOT MEANT TO KILL.

Even considering the evidence regarding the shattering of the wood work he would hold to his opinion that the bombs were not meant to kill because the force which would break the cast iron shell would damage the furniture in the vicinity of the explosion. A bomb which could shatter a bench would also shatter a human skull. By a bomb meant to kill persons he understood a live bomb which when it exploded would kill persons within a distance of fifty to a hundred feet. About every bomb explosion there was a cone of safety within which none would be injured provided there was a sufficiently strong barrier between the persons and the explosion.

The case was adjourned till Monday when Pandit Malaviya and Dr. Moonje will be examined for the defence.—A. P.

MARCH ON KABUL

Robber Chief Embarassed

PESHAWAR, June 7.

General Nadir Khan, undaunted by lack of funds and the lukewarm support so far received, is also stated to be prepared to launch an attack from the East if there is any possibility of defeating Habibullah.

Reliable reports indicate that the Durranis and the Ghilzais, acting independently, are advancing on Kabul from the South-West. It is doubtful whether the new Amir would be able to meet all his enemies who threaten to envelope him from three sides though with no concert among themselves. Baccha's evident anxiety is indicated by his withdrawal from the South whither his forces had recently advanced.—Free Press.

NABI KHAN'S SUCCESS

ROBBER CHIEF EMBARRASSED

SIMLA, June 7.

Inquiry here fails to confirm the report that Gulam Nabi Khan (late Afghan Minister at Moscow) is menacing Kabul from the North-west. Reliable news from Jurram, however, indicates that Nabi Khan recently met with some success against Habibullah's forces who had marched against him. The extent of this success is, however, not known.

It appears that Hazara hands who have been harassing the Kabul Government in Ghorband valley have now established touch with Ghulam Nabi and are acting under his orders.—A. P.

SERIOUS MENACE TO THRONE

PESHAWAR, June 6.

Once again events in Afghanistan threaten to move fast and confound prophets. Ghulam Nabbi Khan, former Afghan Minister at Moscow, who recently declared that he was still an adherant of King Amanullah, is credited with planning an attack on Kabul, whereon he is marching from Masarishariff with a force consisting of Hazaras and the pepole of Afghan Turkestan. The new Amir evidently considers this as a serious menace to the throne, and has sent advance forces to meet Ghulam Nabbi Khan.—Free Press.

NEWZEALAND AND THE EAST

PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT OF MARKETS

LONDON, June 6.

Wellington.—Premier Sir Joseph Ward states that directly favourable financial balance is restored Government will subsidize steamer communication between Newzealand and East in order to develop markets for staple products.—Reuter.

MISS EVA BOOTH'S EYESIGHT AFFECTED

LONDON, June 6.

Hartsdale.—The sight of Miss Eva Booth's right eye has been affected by the recent motor accident and so she feels difficulty in discerning the objects close to her. She is not reading or writing, and all engagements have been cancelled.—Reuter.

DUKE OF GLOUCESTER PROGRESSING WELL

LONDON, June 6.

Vancouver.—The Duke of Gloucester is progressing very well and his collarbone is knitting perfectly. He will resume his trip across Canada 'en-route' for Home on 10th June.—Reuter.

COMMUNISM IS INEVITABLE

Dr. Paranjpye Condemns Labour Conditions in Orient

LONDON, June 7.

Speaking on International Labour problems Dr. Paranjpye declared that spread of Communism was inevitable unless the conditions of work and social existence in India considerably improved.

He appealed to the League to concentrate on the tackling of social problems and pointed out how Indian workers and Asiatic workers were condemning India and British Governments for distressing conditions in which they found themselves.—Free Press Beam Service.

FIRST CABINET MEETING ON MONDAY

VICTORY & THANKS-GIVING FUND

LONDON, June 6.

Rugby.—After paying a visit to-day to 10, Downing Street, MacDonald, the New Premier, declared: "I went to Downing Street to set moving the organisation of work connected with the first real handling of the problem of the unemployed. That work has already begun."

MR. THOMAS' IMPORTANT JOB.

Unofficial forecasts regarding MacDonald's Ministry agree in stating that Mr. J. H. Thomas will be entrusted with the important problem of Unemployment. He will not be Minister of Labour but will, it is stated, hold the new office of Minister of Employment. The Ministry of Labour will be retained as a separate office.

It is unofficially stated that Mr. Henderson will be the new Foreign Secretary.

According to the present arrangements, members of the late Government will go to Windsor to-morrow when those who have seals will surrender them to the King. The Premier and other principal members of the new Cabinet will visit Windsor on Saturday morning when those incoming Ministers who require seals will receive them.

FIRST CABINET MEETING ON MONDAY.

It is anticipated that the first meeting of the new Cabinet will be held on Monday. Mr. MacDonald will then take the opportunity of taking the much-needed holiday of a very short duration before the New Parliament meets. The holiday will be spent at Lossiemouth, his Scottish home.

VICTORY & THANKSGIVING FUND.

At a meeting of the Labour Party Executive, it was decided to open immediately a great victory and thanksgiving fund to commemorate Labour's successes at the general election and the formation of a second Labour Government. All sections of the movement will be invited to contribute to this fund which will be used for carrying on the work of the Labour Party and strengthening its organisation in readiness for the next general election.

BENGAL ELECTIONS

CONGRESS CANDIDATES SUCCESS

CALCUTTA, June 6.

Mr. H. S. Suhrawardy was elected to the Bengal Council to-day from the Calcutta South Mahomedan Constituency. Mr. Pratul Chandra Ganguli, Congress nominee, has captured the Dacca Non-Mahomedan seat.—A. P.

SIR A. K. GHUZNAVI SWORN IN AS EXECUTIVE COUNCILLOR

DARJEELING, June 6.

The Hon. Sir Abdul Karim Ghuznavi was sworn in as member of the Bengal Executive Council at the Government House to-day.—A. P.

"EXTREMELY GRAVE RELATION"

China and Russia at Loggerheads

NANKING TO TAKE "DRASTIC ACTION?

LONDON, June 6.

Nanking.—According to the Foreign Minister the relations between China and Russia are "extremely grave". The Minister indicated that Nanking might be compelled "to take very drastic action". He added that China had already broken off her normal relations with Soviet, although Soviet still maintained Consulates in Manchuria, and China had Diplomatic representatives in Russia.—Reuter.

RAILWAY CONSTRUCTION IN PERSIA

OPPORTUNITY FOR INDIAN ENTERPRISE

The office of Iran League announces:—

Mr. J. Kayhan, Consul-General for Persia, Bombay, desires that Persian subjects residing in India and who have experience of construction of railways and affairs in connection therewith and who are willing to serve in Persia should apply stating their names and qualifications in full, either to the Persian Consulate-General at Simla or the Consul-General at Bombay.

INDUSTRIAL AND PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED

The Fifteenth Annual General Meeting of the Industrial and Prudential Assurance Company Limited was held at the Registered Office of the Company at Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay on Thursday last when Seth Lalji Naranji presided. The following resolutions were passed:—

That the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet for the year ended 31st December 1928 be and is hereby received and adopted.

That the Declaration of Dividend for the Year 1928 to be paid to the Shareholders at the rate of 6/4 per cent i.e., at Annas Six per Share be and is hereby sanctioned.

That Sir Chimanlal H. Setalvad, who retires by rotation but is eligible and offers himself for re-election, be and is hereby re-elected.

That Messrs. A. F. Fergusson & Co., Chartered Accountants and Auditors be and are hereby appointed Auditors for the current year on a remuneration of Rs. 1,000/- per annum to carry on quarterly audits for the Company.

PT. MALAVIYA'S MESSAGE TO MR. ASAF ALI.

DELHI, June 6.

It is understood that Pandit Malaviya, defence witness in the Assembly Bomb case has wired to Mr. Asaf Ali that he will come down to Delhi on 10th June. It is also understood that the Court will sit to-morrow also, when the examination of the defence witnesses will begin.

Dr. Moonji, on expressing his inability to be here to-morrow has been asked by the Court to come on 10th June. Dr. Mansure will be one of the defence witnesses who will be examined to-morrow.—Free Press.

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